The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,961. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

1057

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
Including postage	„ 72 0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Two annas for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COCLOUGH—October 19th, at 3, Graville Terrace, Clapham, London, the wife of William Colclough, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

HOOD.—October 22nd, at 60, Stanley Street, Pimlico, London, Henry George Wilcox, Esq., Engineer to the Municipal Drainage Works, Bombay, aged 33, deeply regretted.

HULL.—November 30th, at the European General Hospital, Mr. James Bull, Soldier, aged 48 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer with mails passengers and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th
„ Kurrachee on..... 16th and 25th

THE STEAM-SHIP GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, 850 tons, 160 H. P., BROOKS, Commander, will be despatched as above 12 hours after arrival of the next Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Persian Gulf every six weeks as follows, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah:—

Leaves Bombay		Returns
25th	Dec.	28th January.
„	10th Feb.	„ 13th March.
„	25th March	„ 28th April
„	10th May.	„ 12th June.
„	25th June.	„ 28th July.
„	10th August.	„ 12th Sept.
„	25th Sept.	„ 28th October.
„	10th Nov.	„ 12th Dec.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a steamer from Bombay to Calicut, Cochin, Alleppie, Anjengo, Tuticorin, Colombo, Manapaud, Pamben, Negapatam, Porto Novo, Pondicherry, Madras, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Masulipatam, Calicut, Mangalore, Carwar, and Aunjidiv Island, once a month with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1st	Leave Calicut	1st
Carwar	16	Mangalore	16
Mangalore	17	Vizagapatam	18
Coconada	18	Coconada	19
Calicut	19	Masulipatam	20
Cochin	19	Madras	21
Tuticorin	20	Negapatam	22
Colombo, when unfavorable for anchorage.		Pamben, when unfavorable for anchorage.	
Point de Galle	21	Tuticorin	23
Aunjidiv	23	Colombo	24
Mangalore	25	Cochin	26
Mahé	26	Calicut	27
Cannanore	27	Cannanore	28
Tellicherry	28	Mangalore	29
Calicut	29	Carwar	30
Cochin	30	Arrive Bombay	31

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The departure of the Steam Ship ARABIA for the above ports has been postponed until noon on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, in order to take forward a considerable amount of treasure by her.

The Steam Ship PENANG, 850 tons, 160 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched as above at noon on 15th proximo, calling also at Colombo.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN [illegible] AND CALCUTTA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COCHIN AND BOMBAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will until further notice despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.			Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Goa	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Beypore	„ Monday.	Calicut	„	Monday.
Cochin	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Mangalore	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Calicut	„ Tuesday.	Mangalore	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Tuesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Tuesday.	Goa	„	Thursday.
Carwar	„ Wednesday.	Bombay arr.	„	Friday.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN BOMBAY, UPHOLLI, RUTNAGHERRY, VINGORLA, AND GOA.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION BETWEEN GOA, VINGORLA, RUTNAGHERRY, UNJEWELLI, AND BOMBAY.

THE Company will also despatch a Steamer to and from GOA ONCE A WEEK, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		A.M.	P.M.	Up Steamers.		A.M.	P.M.
Bombay	Dep. Wednesday		6	Goa	Dep. Saturday	10	4
Upholli	„ Thursday	10		Vingorla	„ Sunday	4	
Ratnagherry	Thursday		8	Ratnagherry	Sunday		7
Vingorla	„ Friday	8		Upholli	„ Monday	3	
Goa	„ Friday	2		Bombay arr.	Monday	3	6

N.B.—Passengers to and from Mahableshwar can be landed for or taken up at Bancoote by this Steamer.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 44 to 5 days and the Company's Steamers are fitted up with their Saloons expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the above route is joined by an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 4 days 3 hours, London at an expense varying from £7 to £13. The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is completed throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and reed not cause any apprehension of vexatious trouble.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez will have their luggage forwarded by that Company's Agents to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to be paid at the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for passengers proceeding by the above route and also for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

The rates of passage-money, including a liberal table and stewardess from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, and 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than three members travelling together *first-class* £12 7s per head; *second-class* £8 5s per head. Railway liability from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route via Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséed for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 5th instant.

For freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

Bombay, 30th November 1864.

STEAM TO VERAVUL, MANGROLE, FOREBUNDER AND MANDVEE.

THE fast sailing, first class, Steam Ship MANCHESTER, GEORGE SHARPE, Commander, lately repaired extensively and efficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard, under the supervision of Government officers, her engines being thoroughly repaired, and fitted with a new boiler, and having excellent accommodation for first class passengers, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 10 A. M.

For freight and passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to Kaka Pareekh.

DWARKADAS ODHOVJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 28th November 1864.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWEEREN, Commander, will leave for the above Ports THIS THURSDAY, the 1st instant, at noon precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON.
To sail on January.

THE favourite passenger ship GOSFORTH, 1100 tons, HENRY P. WIGHT, Commander. This fine vessel has excellent accommodation for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to GREY & Co.

FOR LONDON.
(TO SAIL EARLY IN JANUARY 1865.)

MESSRS. SOMES' favorite Ship STAR OF INDIA, A 1, 14 years, at Lloyds, 1,045 Tons register, CHARLES HOLLOWAY, Commander. This fine Vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars address

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1864. Agents ship *Star of India*.

FOR LONDON.
To sail early in January 1865.

THE fine Frigate-built ship COSPATRICK, 1,119 Tons Register, and A 1 at Lloyds for 13 years, commanded by JAMES ABERDEIN ELMSLIE. This favorite vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Plans of the Cabin accommodation, and further particulars, can be obtained of

W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 18th October 1864.

FOR LONDON.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship AGAMEMNON, 1431 Tons register, N. MARDER, Commander, favourably known on the Calcutta line, has excellent accommodation for families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 17th September 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LONDON.
TO SAIL ABOUT THE END OF FEBRUARY 1865.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Regular Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1,064 Tons register, M. H. BAX, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1864. WALLACE & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Calling at the Cape for St. Helena provided sufficient inducement offers.)

THE fine new iron Ship DULEEPSINGH, 1,200 Tons register, A 1 at Lloyds, for 12 years, J. W. JENNINGS, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, will be despatched early in January 1865. For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh*.
Bombay, 30th November 1864.

WESTERN INDIA SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).
PASSAGE FOR LIVERPOOL.
(Positively suspended to sail early next Month.)

THE fine A 1 fast Clipper-Sailing Ship LONGWOOD, 1290 Tons, Captain PETERSON, has excellent accommodation for one or two Families or a limited number of Passengers. For Passage-Money, &c., apply to Captain PETERSON, or to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Managers and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12 Medow Street, 22nd November 1864.

FOR SALE.—The splendid Iron Ship *James*, 759 tons register, and 850½ tons O.M., built under special survey, and classed A 1 at Lloyds for 1864 years. Built by well known Builders, Richardson, Duck & Co., and classed A.1. at Lloyd's for 12 years, and for 20 years in the Liverpool underwriters' Book, carries 1201 tons weight on that measurement, is in first class order, and well found in Provisions and Stores, and is now discharging her Cargo of fine Goods in splendid condition, is fitted with Cunningham's patent Roofing Topsails, patent Capstan and Steering Gear, two Deck Winches and Poop Capstan. For Inventory and further particulars apply to Captain PORTER on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE.—The Steamer MAZAGON, 86 tons, and 45 Horse Power. For particulars apply to T. BLACK, Superintendent. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 29th Nov. 1864.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Michael Scott*, FARLEY, Master, from London, are requested to send Bill Boats for the delivery of their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consignees.

The undersigned will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it leaves the ship's tackle.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Star of India*, arrived from London, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents ship *Star of India*.
Bombay, 15th Nov. 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Coopatrick*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Coopatrick*.
Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Culloden*, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and cost of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship *Culloden*.
Bombay, 15th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Goshawk*, from Calcutta, are hereby requested to send off Boats to take delivery as their Goods come to hand, failing which, they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain ROBINSON will not be responsible for the condition of any Goods after they have left the Ship's side.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 16th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *City of Delhi*, arrived from Clyde, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at the risk and cost of the concerned, without further notice.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *City of Delhi*,
Bombay, 19th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Hahnemann*, Captain D. T. PHILLIPS, from Liverpool, are hereby called upon to despatch Boats at once for the delivery, failing which, the same will be landed, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

M. & B. CURSETJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents ship *Hahnemann*.
Bombay, 21st November 1864.

A CARD.—NOEL BAGOT & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents, Temporary Office, 10, Rampart Row.
24th Nov. 1864.

A CARD.—MR. SAMUEL HARBADEN (Pupil of Dr. Walmsley, Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge,) begs to intimate that he gives Lessons on the Organ, on the Harmonium, and on the Principles of Harmony. For terms, apply to Mr. A. F. SOONDY, 15, Middle Colaba.

NOTICE.—The Allottees of Shares in the Oriental Finance Association (Limited), who have not paid the first Call, or turned the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are hereby informed that, unless they pay the amount of the first Call and sign the Memorandum and Articles of Association on or before the 2nd day of December next, their Shares will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Association.

W. R. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Oriental Financial Association.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

THE EAST INDIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL, £1,000,000 IN 20,000 SHARES.

Agents in Bombay.—Messrs. LECKIE & Co.
Solicitors in Bombay.—Messrs. KELLY, HORE, AND MANISTY.

The undersigned as Agents of the above Association are prepared to receive applications for loans on Lands and Houses, and Public and Private Works, and on Stocks, Shares, and other Securities, and generally to undertake, and transact, or act as Agents for all business of a Financial nature.

Bombay, 15th November 1864. LECKIE & Co.

MOFUSSIL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

મોફસીલ કોટન પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

મોફસીલ કોટન પરેશ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Mofussil Cotton Press Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned as Liquidators will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL,
JOHN LONGLEY,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

COTTON GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

કોટન ગેનગીન કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

કોટન ગેનગીન કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in the Cotton Ginning Company (Limited) will be held on MONDAY, the 19th day of December next, at 2-30 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Messrs W. NICOL & Co., when the Account prepared by the undersigned, as Liquidators, will be submitted to the Meeting, and it will be proposed to pass a Resolution that in the opinion of the Meeting the affairs of the Company have been fairly wound up.

ROBERT McILWRAITH,
HAMILTON MAXWELL,
JOHN LONGLEY,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th October 1864.

NOTICES.

DEPOSITS received by the Financial Association of India and China (Limited) for

4 months' certain at 5 per cent.
6 „ „ at 7 „
12 „ „ at 8 „

When Money is deposited for a period of twelve months or more, the Interest will be payable at the option of the Depositor half-yearly.

WANTED a competent ENGINEER for the Steamer *Bombay*. None need apply to the advertiser without good testimonials.

G. RANKIN, Engineer.
Duncan Road Iron Works, 28th November 1864.

WANTED, a qualified person for the appointment of Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners. Salary per measem Rupees 1,200. Applications, which should enclose copies of testimonials, will be received by the undersigned up to the 9th December 1864.

By order,
J. N. C. BEYTS, Clerk to the Board.
Bombay, M. C.'s Office, 9th Nov. 1864.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER to take charge of Office duties. Also, three European ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS for field duty. Apply to Mr. GEO LATHAM, C. E., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

WANTED.—A Parsee Gentleman with capital to join the advertiser as Partner or Broker in a Mercantile House. An interview can be arranged by a letter addressed "N.," at Messrs. THACKER AND VINING.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—WANTED a competent DRAFTSMAN. Apply to the Secretary, 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of the request of my late Aunt, Miss HESTER BAGOT, I now have to assume her family name, so will henceforth subscribe myself WM. NOEL BAGOT. WM. NOEL WATSON.

BOMBAY BRICK AND TILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—The time for signing the Deed of Association and Articles of Agreement is further extended to 1st December, after which date the allotments of those who have not signed, will be positively cancelled and the Shares re-allotted by the promoters.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.—NOTICE.—The Public are informed that the Board of Directors have resolved to commence business on the 1st proximo, at their Office in Elphinstone Circle.

By order,
HENRY COWLEY, Secretary.
Bombay, 24th November 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Public is informed that on and after the 1st proximo, the rate for "Unpressed" Cotton over the G. I. P. Railway will be increased from 20 to annas 2 and pie 1 per ton per mile.

By order,
E. W. KELLY, Junior,
Acting General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 24th Nov. 1864.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Public is informed that on and after the 1st proximo the Passengers Fares over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway will be increased as follows:—

First Class from	.....	12 to 15	pies per mile.
Second „	„	6 to 8	„ do.
Third „	„	2 to 3	„ do.

Further information may be obtained on application being made at the Office of the undersigned.

W. E. KELLY, Junior,
Acting General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder, 25th November 1864.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Public is informed that on and after the 1st proximo, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company will carry Goods through to Shagaum on the Nagpore Extension.

Information in regard to rates, &c., may be obtained at the different Stations or at the Office of the undersigned.

E. W. KELLY, Junior, Acting General Manager.
General Manager's Office, Boree Bunder Terminus, Bombay, 28th November 1864.

THE BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at the Company's Godown in the Fort on Thursday the 1st December next, at 3 o'clock P.M. to take into consideration the advisability of selling the present building in the Fort together with machinery and Presses.

The attendance of the Shareholders is particularly requested.

By Order,
RUTTUNJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd November 1864.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to noon, on Thursday the 1st December 1864, for the conveyance from Bombay to England, touching at Spithead for orders, of Her Majesty's

20 Officers	17th Lancers, of the strength as per	
324 Men	margin, who will be ready to embark	
37 Women	on or about the 10th January 1865.	
44 Children	2nd. Tenders will also be received	
	at the same time for the conveyance	
from Bombay to	of England of the Invalids and Time-ex-	
479 Men.	pired men of the Army, the probable	
35 Women.	strength of which is noted in the Mar-	
61 Children	gin, who will be ready to embark by the	
besides	end of December next.	
19 Invalids at	3rd. Tenders should specify the date	
Calcutta ready	upon which the vessel will be ready	
for embarkation	to receive Troops, also the rates per	

Head in Indian Currency. The ship finding Fittings, Provisions and Water.

4th. The Indents must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

By Order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th Nov. 1864.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE above named Railway will be opened throughout from Bombay to Ahmedabad for Passenger Traffic on and after MONDAY the 28th instant, and Trains will run as follow:—

DOWN TRAIN TO AHMEDABAD.

Miles	Stations.	Time.	Miles	Stations.	Time.
		A. M.			A. M.
	Grant Road Dep	7 0		Ahmedabad Dep	7 0
5½	Mahim ..... „	7 20	10½	Barajree ..... „	7 35
6½	Bandora ..... „	7 38	17	Mulmoodabad „	8 3
25½	Bassein Road. „	8 23	22	Neriad ..... „	8 45
54	Palghur ..... „	10 7	42½	Annund ..... „	9 26
61	Byzur ..... „	10 33	49½	Wassud..... „	9 56
74½	Dhanoo Road „	11 23	61½	Baroda ..... „	10 46
		P. M.	74½	Etola..... „	11 34
901	Sunjan..... „	12 15	80½	Meshgaum ... „	12 5
104½	Dumanalkoad „	1 10			P. M.
114½	Pardee ..... „	1 47	90	Pallej ..... „	12 27
120½	Balsar ..... „	2 20	98½	Chumargaum.. „	12 59
123½	Doongree..... „	2 38	104½	Broach ..... „	1 28
130½	Belleeshwar.. „	3 12		Accelia ..... „	
135½	Umulsar ..... „	3 38		Ferry ..... „	2 58
144½	Nowsaree ..... „	4 14	114½	Cuckesur ..... „	3 18
154½	Sachein ..... „	4 51	118½	Pandeo..... „	3 53
165½	Surat ..... Arr	5 30	130½	Kreal ..... „	4 51
				Sion ..... „	4 51
		A. M.	140½	Amroice ..... „	5 52
	Surat ..... Dep	7 0	165½	Surat ..... Arr	5 0
153½	Amroice ..... „	7 37			
172	Sion ..... „	7 54			A. M.
179	Kreal ..... „	7 57		Surat ..... Dep	7 30
183	Pandeo ..... „	8 5	24½	Sachein ..... „	8 24
194½	Cuckesur ..... „	8 35	35½	Nowsaree ..... „	8 35
	Nerbudda		170½	Umulsar ..... „	9 7
	Ferry ..... „	9 2	173	Belleeshwar.. „	9 23
193½	Broach ..... „	10 12	186½	Doongree..... „	9 50
204½	Chumargaum. „	11 13	195½	Balsar ..... „	10 20
219½	Pallej ..... „	11 58	201½	Pardee ..... „	10 48
		P. M.	214½	Damaun Road „	11 30
325½	Meshgaum ... „	12			P. M.
332½	Etola..... „	12 35	362½	Sunjan ..... „	12 15
344½	Baroda ..... „	1 25	373½	Dhanoo Road. „	1 17
356½	Wassud ..... „	2	392½	Byzur ..... „	2 2
368½	Annund ..... „	2 41	393½	Palghur ..... „	2 28
375½	Neriad..... „	3	427½	Bassein Road. „	3 48
388½	Mulmoodabad „	3 42	429½	Bandora..... „	4 5
393½	Barajree ..... „	4	430½	Mahim ..... „	5 13
396	Ahmedabad Arr	5	436½	Grant Road ... Arr	5 30

N. B.—It will be observed that the Trains leaving Bombay and Ahmedabad will only run on that day as far as Surat. Passengers whose journey takes them beyond Surat will be able to proceed on the following morning as shown in the Time Table. Ordinary Tickets issued at either side of Surat, for Stations beyond it will be available for use until the evening of the day following that of issue. There is a Refreshment room and a good Traveller's Bungalow at Surat.

NERBUDDA FERRY.

BOATS.—Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda at the following rates:—

1st Class.....	Three annas each (0 6 0)
2nd Class.....	Three annas each (0 3 0)
3rd Class.....	One anna each (0 1 0)

PALKEES OR SHIGRAMS.—These will be provided at each side of the Ferry for the use of passengers travelling with First and Second Class Tickets at an extra charge of 2 Rupees per passenger.

NOTE.—Parties desirous of avoiding themselves of the above means of conveyance will have to provide themselves at the Stations where they take their passage with a "Ferry boat" and Palkee or Shigram Tickets" as no cash payments will be received at either side of the river.

HORSES will be conveyed across the river at an additional charge of two Rupees per Horse.

CARRIAGES.—Each four-wheeled vehicle will be conveyed at an additional charge of 3 Rupees, each two-wheeled vehicle at two Rupees, and each Palanquin at one Rupee.

Dogs will be conveyed at a charge of four annas each.

LUGGAGE.—Ditto. do. of 4 annas per Maund.

PARCELS.—Under 5 Seers, Re. 0 2 0; above 5 and under 14 Seers, Rs. 0 4 0; above 14 and under 27 Seers, Rs. 0 6 0; above 27 Seers and under 1 Maund, Rs. 0 8 0; for parcels above a Maund, Rs. 0 0 9 per Maund.

For further particulars and Regulations see Time Tables posted at all Stations.

By order,
J. D. HAYES, Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th November 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL SIX LACS OF RUPEES WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

THE Company is prepared to enter into Contracts for Buildings, extensive Earthworks, and Reclamations, or any other work connected with the profession of Engineers or Contractors either for Government, Public Companies, or individuals.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates drawn out if required.

By Order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS AND THE PUBLIC.—For Ship Biscuits, Flour, Bread, Grinding of Corn, &c. apply at the Steam Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre.

I HAVE this day established myself as Merchant and General Agent.

R. I. REUBEN.
Military Square, Bombay, 3rd November 1864.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. LINDLEY and WARREN take Portraits daily at their Studio, 26, Apollo Street.

NOTICE.—MR. ARCHIBALD WILLIAM CAMPBELL is authorised to sign on Firm per procuration from this date.

STEVENS BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 21st November 1864.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.
Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE ANDAMANS.
For (35) thirty-five Native Convicts.
FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.
For (11) eleven time-expired Convicts.
By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 24th Nov. 1864.

EAST INDIA BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rs. 100 per Share has this day been made, and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Bank on the 21st October, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls unpaid.

By order of the Board,
W. C. CURRIE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 27th September 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that all Shares in the above Bank upon which the Second Call with arreared interest may not have been paid at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before SATURDAY, the 5th November 1864, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India, and with the Articles of Association of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
T. R. R. DAVISON, Manager.
21st October 1864.

NOTICE.—KURRACHEE PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Share Certificates for the above Company being now ready for issue, it is requested that receipts for Calls be returned to the undersigned who will grant Certificates in exchange for the same,

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Kurrachee, Macleod Road, 25th October 1864.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, & CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share is payable at the Offices of the above Bank on or before MONDAY, the 21st November, current, after which date interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

D. A. TRAILL CHRISTIE, Officiating Manager.
Bombay, 2nd November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, for the information of the public, that the undersigned are prepared for landing, shipping and forwarding Engines, Boilers, and every description of Machinery; also General Merchandize to the Ports in Guzerat and elsewhere.

References can be given and every information obtained from

BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
AND
DINSHAW SHAPOORJEE,
Landing and Forwarding Contractors and Boat Brokers,
Boree Bunder.
Bombay, Boree Bunder, 7th November 1864.

EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the General Meeting of the Shareholders convened to be held on TUESDAY, the 29th day of November, is post-poned until a future day, which will be duly advertised.

For the Promoters.

ALLADINBHOY HABIBHOY,
Bombay, 25th November 1864.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
9, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
At Home, daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Third Call of Rs. 50 per share, on the Second Issue of Shares, is payable at the Bank's Office, on or before THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, proximo.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1864.

A HANDSOME REWARD.—Lost on the evening of Friday the 25th instant, between Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co's office and the Mombadevi Chowkey, 18 Government currency notes, namely, eleven of Rs. 1,000 each, five of Rs. 100 each, and two of Rs. 10 each. Any one bringing them to the undersigned at the officer of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. will receive a reward of Rs. 2,000.

મંછુભાઈ કલ્યાંજદાસ.
MANCHUBHAI KALIANDAS.
26th November 1864.

NOTICE.—Tenders will be received at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine from persons willing to supply Ship Tonnage for the conveyance from Mangalore to Calcutta, of about thirty tons of Amandavie Coir, be the same more or less.

2nd.—The Tenders must specify the rate per ton of (4) four Candies or two thousand two hundred and forty (2240) Pounds, and the time when the Vessel will be at Mangalore to receive the Coir.

3rd.—The Coir will be placed on board in Bundles which must be preserved entire, and be delivered at Calcutta in like good order according to weight.

4th.—The Master of the Vessel, or authorized Agent for the Owner at Mangalore, will be

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE have this day authorised Mr. H. H. GRENDON TIPPET to sign for our firm per procuration.
NASMYTH & Co.
1st December 1864.

WANTED AS AGENT a Gentleman connected with Officers of the Army and Navy, Civil Service, &c. Little time required and great benefits to be realized. Apply to Mr. C. HAHN, 164, Englefield Road, N. Ton.don, England.

WANTED.—An Iron Grey Persian or Arab HORSE, broken in for Harness, preferred, to match another for a pair, height 14 hands and ½ an inch. Apply to "A. B.," Office of the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—WANTED IMMEDIATELY an experienced Native Accountant, two good Teamster Clerks, and a Shroff. Apply by letter with testimonials, stating salary required, to the Secretary, at 7 Hummum Street.

CITY CREDIT AND FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—No Applications for Shares will be received after 4 o'clock P. M. this day.
RAMCRUSTNA SAZBA & Co.
1st December 1864.

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—WANTED a CLERK to undertake Custom House and Landing and Shipping business. Salary Rs. 60 to 80 according to qualification. Apply to
No. 1, Hornby Row.
SAMUEL BATES, Manager.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held THIS DAY, at 3 P. M. The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, 1st Dec. 1864.

MR. A. O'MEARA, Dentist to His Excellency the Viceroy, begs to give notice of his arrival in Bombay. Until he has procured more suitable accommodation, Mr. O'Meara may be consulted daily between 2 and 5 at the Hope Hall Hotel, Maragon.
1st December 1864.

A CARD.—Mr. F. M. ELLIS, having lately returned from China, has now established himself in Bombay as an Optical Inspector, and has secured the services of two experienced Chinamen to assist him in his business. He begs to offer his services to any one requiring the same. Reference to Messrs. B. A. HORMUSJEE.
1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—A THIRD CALL.—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of One Hundred Rupees (Rs. 100) per Share is payable at the Offices of the Bank, No. 2, Church Gate Street, on or before the 31st instant, after which date Interest will be charged on all unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Board of Directors,
DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 1st December 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—In terms of this Bank's advertisement dated 25th November 1864, notice is hereby given, that all Shares on which the Second and Third Calls, with Interest at 15 per cent. per annum, have not been paid this day, are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Clauses XCI. and XCV. of the Articles of Association.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
40, Medow Street, 30th November 1864.

NOTICE.—TO OWNERS AND COMMANDERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.—The Viegas Patent Slip and Foundry Company (Limited), at Mazagon, being now in full working operation, Orders will be received for every description of Ship-work, Caulking, Coppering, Making Boats, Masts and Yards, &c., Smith-work and Castings of every description, on moderate terms. For any further information apply to Mr. R. DUGGAN, on the Premises, or to SORABJEE FRAMJEE, Secretary, at No 23, Apollo Street.

IRON SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)—CALL OF RUPEES (500) FIVE HUNDRED PER SHARE.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (500) Five Hundred per Share, will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or before the 31st December 1864, and in default of the payment of the Call on that date, Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.
FULCHEL, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
No. 7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st December 1864.

DUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—*Capital* 1,00,00,000 *Rupees of* 20,000 *Shares of Rs.* 500 *each.*

Promoters.
CALLIANJEE LUDHA, Esq.
CURSANDAS NAISSEE, Esq.
RATTONSEE GOCULDASS, Esq.
VELLEBJEE JAIDAS, Esq.

Applications (if any) are to be made until 1 o'clock to CURSONDAS NAINSEE, Esq., 57, Moly Street, Fort, Bombay, 30th November.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is the intention of the undersigned to apply to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, for leave to reclaim that part of the foreshore of the harbour of Bombay lying to the East and North-East of the Sion Pass, adjoining Tank Bunder, Mazagon, and extending Northward towards Kanakee Battery. Plans of the proposed Reclamation will be hereafter deposited with the Collector of Bombay.

LYTTELTON H. BAYLEY.
RUDOLPH AHLERS.
A. CURSETJEE DADY.
CURSONDASS MADHAVADASS.
B. & C. CAMA.
GULLIANDASS MORUNDASS.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHEENOY.
Bombay, 30th November 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the undersigned propose immediately to apply to Government for certain concessions necessary to enable them to construct the following Feeders to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway:—
1. A Tramway to carry all the Traffic of the City of Poona and Environs to and from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
2. A Tramway to carry all the Traffic of the town and Environs of Shoinpore to and from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGREE.
WILLIAM GILBERT.
E. PARKER.
W. A. HURST.
C. E. MITCHELL.
Directors of the Bombay Contract and Building Company (Limited.)
Bombay, 30th November 1864.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

શ્રી બોમ્બે જનરલ ક્રીડીત એન્ડ ફીનાનશીયલ કારપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Rupees 75,00,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of Rs.* 500 *each*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Directors.
TALOKCHUND HOLICHUND, Esq., *Chairman of Sethia Mookhia*
VITHALDAS VENDASS, Esq.
C. E. MITCHELL, Esq.
EDULJEE HORMUSJEE BOTTLIWALLA, Esq., of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Bottliwalla Sons & Co.)
NOORUNBAY DAYABHAI, Esq., of Nagpadhai Kapelwadi.
RAGHUNATH RANCHORDAS, Esq., of Raghunath Ranchordas & Co.)
Bankers.
The Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East.
Solicitors.
Messrs. ACLAND, FRERE, and BOMAS.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION, (LIMITED) —*Subscribed Capital, Rs.* 1,00,00,000 *in* 20,000 *Shares of Rs.* 500 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.
THOMAS DUNN, Esq., *Chairman.*
HERBERT NUTTALL, Esq.
GAGLABHOY PEROOCHEY, Esq.
ATMARAM MADHOWJEE, Esq.
SORABJEE WELLJEE, Esq.
GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. C. *Gauntlett Esquires.*
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq., *Solicitor.*

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
The Corporation allows interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances at Rs. 500 and upwards.
No interest will be allowed on balances exceeding Rs. 50,000 except by special agreement.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum.
" 3 " " " 4 " "
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 6 " "

COMMISSION.
The Corporation receives for safe custody Government Securities, Shares in Banks, and other Companies, without any charge, also effects sales and purchases of Stock and Shares, as well as the realization of interest or dividends thereon on the following terms:—
On the purchase or sale of Stock or Shares ..... per cent.
On drawing Interest or Dividends ..... "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ..... "

ADVANCES.
The Corporation discounts approved Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bank, and other approved Shares and Securities.
Any further information may be obtained at the offices of the Corporation, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all Remittances, Bills of Exchange, or Hoondees should be made payable.
WILLIAM WILSON, Secretary.
Bentinck Street, Bombay, 30th November 1864.

THE VICTORIA FINANCE AND BULLION ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—*Capital Rupees* 50,00,000 *in* 15,000 *Shares of Rupees* 400 *each.*
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Promoters.
Damodhar Jethabhai Bengali, Esq.
Bhoychund Jugjeevundass Sonawalla, Esq.
Nagindass Callianjee Sonawalla, Esq.
Gellabhai Jyram Bengali, Esq.
Anundjee Govindjee, Esq.
Mahomed Saeed Parkar, Esq.
Cruttaraja Appasamy, Esq.
Bankers.—The Asiatic Banking Corporation.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Keir and Ramsden.

This Association is formed not only for general financial purposes, but more particularly for trading in the precious metals. This trade is at present very extensive and remunerative, and when gold is made a legal tender in India will be immensely developed. It is proposed that the Company shall have an Agency in Australia. The Promoters consider that the proposed business will combine safety with profit.

The allotment of shares in the above Company (applications for which were addressed to the care of Messrs. PRACIVAL J. WAITE, and T. E. IRELAND, under the name of the Victoria Financial Association) will be made forthwith.
30th November 1864.

BONA-FIDE MONEY DISTRIBUTION.—THE NEW GRAND AUSTRIAN PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AND THE FRANKFORT LOTTERY COMBINED.

Capital, 151,287,100 *Florins.*

Four Drawings annually, viz:—2nd of January, 1st of April, 1st of July, and 1st of October. The next Drawing will take place on the 1st of April, 1865.

When Prizes of £20,000, £10,000, £500, &c., down to £12 Sterling, may be gained.

The Price of One Share is Two Pounds Sterling:
Six Shares for... ... ... £10 Thirty-four for £50
Thirteen for ... ... £20 Seventy for ... £100

Remittances (Cheques, Bills on London, or Rupee Notes) and application to be made to
H. R. GOEBEL & Co.,
Bankers and Chief Agents, Frankfort on the Maine.

N.B.—Letters addressed to the care of Messrs. GOEBEL & Co., 68, Cornhill, London, will be duly attended to. Orders received too late will be executed for the next Quarterly Drawing.
Terms of Application to be had at this office.

CALENDAR—DECEMBER 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON

First Quarter, Thursday ..... 6th 0h. 29m. P. M.
Full Moon, Tuesday ..... 13th 0h. 4m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Wednesday ..... 21st 9h. 48m. A. M.
New Moon, Thursday ..... 29th 7h. 13m. A. M.

Days.	Dists.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	1	Daybreak at 5h. 0m. A. M.	6 19	5 20	—	0 11	
Fri.	2	Twilight ends at 7h. 39m.	6 19	5 20	0 32	0 52	
Sat.	3	Mercury rises at 7h. 18m.	6 20	5 21	1 14	1 37	
Sun.	4	2nd Sunday after Advent.	6 20	5 21	2 2	2 32	
Mon.	5	Mercury sets at 6h. 15m.	6 21	5 21	2 54	3 32	
Tues.	6	Nicholas, Bp.	6 22	5 21	3 52	4 37	
Wed.	7	Venus rises at 6h. 58m. A.M.	6 22	5 21	5 3	5 39	

29th Nov. 1864.
Time—Sun to Sun 24h. 0m.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1865.

THE Publishers of this Directory are anxious to obtain a correct list of Names of the European Inhabitants of the Bombay Presidency for publication in the forthcoming issue. This can, however, be accomplished only by individuals, whose names are incorrectly entered in last year's Directory, favoring us with their correct names and addresses; and those individuals whose names are omitted therefrom, and persons newly arrived, forwarding them to us. We beg the co-operation of the public in assisting us to obtain what is a desideratum in Bombay—a reliable list of the names of European Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, Bombay, 4th October 1864.

DURING the temporary absence of the Managing Proprietor in England, Mr. THOMAS GRAHAM *is authorised to grant receipts and recover monies on account of this Office.*
MACLEAN and CHARMAN.
Bombay Gazette Office, 9th Sept., 1864.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Nov. 20	KURRACHEE	Nov. 25
AGRA	Nov. 24	LAHORE	Nov. 19
ALLAHABAD	Nov. 24	LONDON	Nov. 2
AUSTRALIA	Oct. 26	MAURITIUS	Oct. 22
ALEXANDRIA	Nov. 13	MADRAS	Nov. 25
BANGALORE	Nov. 26	MALTA	Nov. 5
CALCUTTA	Nov. 24	MEERUT	Nov. 23
CAPE	Sept. 30	OUDE	Nov. 19
CEYLON	Nov. 16	PUNJAUB	Nov. 19
COCHIN	Nov. 19	PENANG	Nov. 9
DELHI	Nov. 24	RANGOON	Aug. 10
FRANCE	Nov. 4	SUEZ	Nov. 12
HONGKONG	Nov. 1	SINGAPORE	Nov. 7

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

AT the annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society yesterday the old question, whether it would not be well to reduce the Society's rates of subscription, again came under discussion. The pecuniary position of the Society has been very greatly improved during the last two years; a very large number of new members have joined, and, while the income has thus been increased, the thorough renovation of the library and the very valuable additions of new books that have been made to it have diminished the necessity for extraordinary expenditure which till lately caused the annual outlay of the Society to far exceed its normal limits. On the other hand there will, it is true, be more money required henceforth for the office establishment than has been hitherto expended on it. But, taking all things into account, it results from the figures placed before the meeting, that, if the present rate of increase in the number of subscribers be continued, the Society can, with its present expenditure, afford to reduce the subscription from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50. It could not do so without loss, however, but for the recent grant made to it by Government of Rs. 300 a month; and the proposal for a reduction fell to the ground on the remark being made by the President that the Society would do very wrong, after asking Government for money because it could not by itself raise enough for its own support, to take advantage of the compliance of Government with its prayer to halve the rates of subscription. The forms of discussion did not admit of a reply; or it might have been suggested that the Society did not apply for a grant actually *in formâ pauperis*, and that its object in asking, and the object of the Government in making, the grant was to strengthen the position and increase the usefulness of a public institution. Surely, if the grant enables the Society to widen its borders and extend to a larger circle of members than now belong to it the benefits of the finest public library in Western India, to avail itself of the opportunity thus presented cannot fairly be called a misuse by the Society of the generosity of Government.

This matter having been disposed of, the Hon. Mr. W. E. Frere, to the general surprise of the members present, tendered his resignation of the office of President which he has held for the last ten years. As Mr. Frere closes his Indian career next April, and only retires now from the chair of the Society because important political duties take up the whole of his time, his resignation was reluctantly accepted, and on the motion of Dr. Wilson the managing committee was requested to prepare a resolution for submission to the Society, expressing the thanks of the whole body of members to the retiring President for his long and valuable services. These thanks are fully deserved. Whatever may be the merits or demerits of Mr. Frere as a politician, there can be no doubt that both by example and precept he has done very much for the encouragement and advancement of literature and science in the Western Presidency. He has found time, in the midst of very onerous duties of another kind, to work very hard for the Asiatic Society as a contributor of valuable papers, as President, and as a member of Government; and it may be said in his honour that he at least has always done his best to keep alive the traditions of Mackintosh, Erskine, and a past generation of Bombay worthies, and to uphold the belief in which most men of this generation seem to have wholly lost faith, that there is something in life more ennobling and more worthy of attainment than mere money-making. The Society chose Mr. Justice Newton as its President in place of Mr. Frere.

IT is not a little remarkable that the history of the Deccan—including in that name all India south of the Nerbudda, before the Mahometan conquests—is almost completely a sealed book; absolutely nothing is known of it. The foundation of the Bahmince dynasty of Mussulman kings at Dowlatabad, formerly Deogurh, which occurred about the year 1300, is the first event we have any record of; and Dowlatabad remained for some time after the capital of India. In the Carnatic, however, there is probably more extant material for early history: the probability being that the Dravidean races in the south had reached a higher degree of cultivation at that time than their neighbours further north, or had retained it longer.

However this may be, it is a certain fact that the only description we have of the state of the peninsula under its Hindoo governments is from the pen of a Chinese traveller named Huen Tsang who lived in the seventh century of our era. He was a Buddhist devotee, and the object he had in view in his wanderings, which were very extensive, was apparently to obtain information as to the state of the Buddhist religion, then beginning to decline in India. His information is therefore very full as regards the numbers, situation, and circumstances of the temples and monasteries of that faith, but rather meagre in other respects. His memoirs, which have been translated into French by M. Stanislas Julien, of the French Institute, have another peculiarity greatly to our disadvantage, which is that the Chinese method of writing renders it extremely difficult to identify the names of places. Many of them are only restored conjecturally by M. Julien, and, of these, the situation of many is now unknown, the towns having sunk into insignificance, or acquired other names. On the other hand he gives the directions, distances, and square measurement of the countries he passed through, with great accuracy, so that there is no difficulty in tracing very exactly the course of his route.

He left China from the north-west, passed through Upper Asia, and proceeded by Vergana to Samarkand, and thence descended by Balkh, Cabul, and the Khyber Pass to Cashmere, the first important State he visited in India. The country was then divided into an immense number of independent kingdoms, the names of which, for the reason above mentioned, are not easily distinguishable. They were about as extensive as modern collectorates, and each had a capital town, often of considerable size. Eighteen kingdoms intervened between Cashmere and Oude; the names of Rajapoura, Matipoura, Brahmapoura, Ayodhya, and Prayaga, are made out tolerably distinctly. Thirteen more provinces are traversed, and he reaches Nepaul, and thence entered the important state of Magadha, now Behar. This was a great seat of Buddhism (the name *Behar* is derived from *Bahara*, a Buddhist convent) and our traveller found there 500 convents and 10,000 monks, from whose mouth he received and wrote down various miraculous legends, of very little interest to us; but such things compose the bulk of his book. The kingdom of Magadha he says is 5,000 *li* in circumference, perhaps 500 miles, and its capital was Palibottra or Patna. Thence he made a circuit into Bengal, passed Camaroupa and Dacca, descended by the coast into the kingdom of Oatkala (Orissa), and crossed the river Mahanuddee into the Deccan.

The first kingdom met with here was Kalinga, the capital of which was Kalingapatam, probably now Chicacole. Thence he went into the interior and crossed the Godavery to a place called Kosala, and, returning to the coast and passing three more "kingdoms," reached Kanchipoura, the capital of the kingdom of Dravida, which must have been very nearly the present situation of Madras. East of Dravida is the kingdom of Carnata; and he describes, though he did not visit, Sinhala, or Ceylon. The states in the south of India appear larger than those in the north usually were; and, after Ceylon, the next which he describes is Conkanapoura, which is 5,000 *li* in circumference, and the capital city of the same name, was 30 *li* round, but its situation does not seem to be known. This country contained a hundred Buddhist convents; the soil is rich, the cultivation good, the climate warm, the people of very dark complexion, and ferocious in character, yet they love study, and have an esteem for virtue and talent. After travelling 2,400 *li* Huen Tsang entered the kingdom of Maharashtra. Thus he describes the Mahrattas of a thousand years ago:—"The kingdom of Maharashtra is about 6,000 *li* in circumference. The capital city is on the west"—unfortunately he does not give its name—"near a great river: its circumference is 30 *li*. The soil is rich and fertile, and gives grain in abundance. The climate is warm, the manners of the people simple and honest. The inhabitants are of tall stature, and of a character confident and haughty. Whoever does good to them may count upon their gratitude, but he who has offended them can never escape their vengeance. If any one insults them, they will risk their life to wash out the affront. If any one implores their assistance in distress, they will forget the care of their bodies to fly to his aid. When one of their generals loses a battle, they dress him in feminine attire, thus compelling him to put himself to death. The king is of the race of the Cshatryas; trusting in his armies and elephants, he insults the neighbouring kingdoms; his name is Poulakesa. His views are large and profound, and he extends far his humanity and benevolence. His subjects serve him with an absolute devotion. Just now the great king Siladitya is carrying his victorious arms from east to west,"—a king of the Carnatic, doubtless,—"but the people of this kingdom are the only ones who have not submitted to him." The capital city referred to, on the banks of a great river, was possibly Surat at the mouth of the Taptee, or some place higher up the same river. The next kingdom, reached by crossing the Nerbudda, was Fo-lon-kie-tche-po, under which disguise the intelligent reader will of course be at no loss to distinguish the name of Broach, a little elongated. This was a small state; and 2,000 *li* to the north-west is the kingdom of Malwa, a kingdom as large as Maharashtra, and a great seat of Buddhism. Huen Tsang was much impressed with the beauty of the country, the flowers and fruits, the amiable character and melodious language of the people of Malwa; and he did not seem at all to foresee the curious connection which was one day to exist between their country and his own.

We cannot follow our traveller in detail any further. He proceeded up the Indus, the Bolan Pass, by Candahar into Afghanistan, and thence through Kashgar, Yarkand, and Thibet, back to China. On his road he passed Parvata, in the Punjab, where the celebrated writer Djinapoutra composed his immortal work, the Yogâchâryya—bhoumicastrakârikâ, with which we are all so familiar.

One of the most remarkable features of the country noticed by our enterprising Chinaman was the great extent of country covered by dark forests. In Hindoostan he talks of travelling for days together through forests without inhabitants and tenanted by wild elephants; and still more on the borders of the Deccan, in the mountainous countries north of the Mahanuddee, the whole region was once covered with trees. These forests have now for the most part disappeared, owing probably to the trees being cut down for firewood. It appears also that at the era to which we refer the Gonds and other aboriginal tribes in Central India were very numerous and powerful. They exhibited the same untameable savageness and ferocity which has since been remarkable in them, and were determined foes of the Hindoo Governments; but from their greater numbers seem to have been more formidable than they were in later times. At the same time, in those parts of the country which were cleared and where a settled government prevailed, the population was numerous, the cultivation excellent, and the cities extensive and filled with temples. On the whole there is no reason to conclude, from anything that appears in Huen Tsang, that India was at all less populous or less civilized a thousand years ago than she is now.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the old Buddhists for the number of monuments they left, and the inscriptions upon them. If the former were thoroughly examined, and the latter read, which has never yet been done, there is no doubt that a great deal of the ancient history of the country might still be made out.

HOME LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 3RD NOVEMBER.
LONDON STANLEY.

THE time for political rumours has of course begun, and several very baseless ones have been flying about during the last fortnight. The most important, because it is said to have caused practical inconvenience to a large party, was a prevalent belief among the Conservatives that Parliament would be almost immediately dissolved. I believe there was just this much in it, that Mr. Gladstone after his tour in Lancashire was so much impressed with the favourable feeling towards the Liberal party in the country that he half *wished* for an immediate dissolution in order that the elections might take place while Lord Palmerston's government is still so popular. Beyond that I don't think there was anything at all to justify the Conservative panic said to have originated with Colonel Taylor, the Conservative whip. Lord Palmerston is too well satisfied with the support he receives in the present House of Commons not to let well alone. And he must know how uncertain it is whether the constitution of any future Parliament is likely to have any interest at all for him. It may be of much moment to Mr. Gladstone to have an election while Lord Palmerston's popularity is united to his own to gain a victory for the Liberals; but it can be of no moment to Lord Palmerston to make any change now, for he is not likely to lose in popularity while he lives, and he is likely to die,—not of course that he is ill, but that a Prime Minister of eighty with the wear and tear of a Prime Minister's life must feel that at any hour the summons may come, as it came to the late Lord Campbell at precisely the same age and in the full enjoyment apparently of his usual health and judicial powers. Accordingly he has given out that he has no intention of dissolving at all next session—i.e. *until* its close,—unless the state of political parties obliges him to do so.

But the impression which I believe Mr. Gladstone entertains that the present would be a favourable moment for a dissolution for the Liberal party is, I have no doubt, true. Thinking men have said till within the last two months that, if the Conservatives had but a good leader like the late Sir Robert Peel, the Conservative party might now rule the country for many years—perhaps ten years—without intermission. And of a reaction *towards* Conservatism there can be no doubt. But the recent symptoms go to prove that, though the pendulum of opinion has settled down as nearly as possible in the middle space between the two parties, the people yet prefer to be ruled by a Conservative Liberal who is open to change, but touches nothing till it has become very clear indeed that the change is for the better, rather than by mere Conservatives, much less Tories, who make *profession* of objecting to change. In fact the public temper just now, rather more than of late generally, and the profession of creed which puts the Liberals foremost but checks its tendencies by *detailed* objections to proposed changes, which is willing to be convinced but cannot see that the arguments are sufficiently decisive for any unwonted exertion, hits the mental condition of the moment much better than the profession of the opposite bias even though qualified by considerable candour. The real tendency of the day is critical, and criticism of course *begins* by detecting many faults, but goes on to detect many and perhaps even greater difficulties in removing them. But Conservatism does not begin on a critical basis. On the contrary it begins with professing provisionally its adhesion to things as they are; and this does not quite suit the critical tendency of the day which is exactly expressed by the *Saturday Review*. The *Saturday Review* finds things as they are decidedly defective, but has many doubts how far they can be made any better, which is precisely, I take it, the state of mind of a Conservative Liberal, as distinguished from a Liberal Conservative who should be satisfied with what is *exceptis excipiendis*.

Now to this state of mind Lord Stanley has, during the last fortnight, made one or two appeals, one of them a very remarkable one. Although nominally a Liberal Conservative, and obliged by party ties to vote with the Conservative leaders on party contests, he is really perhaps the best specimen of Conservative Liberalism in the House of Commons. And in his address to his constituents at King's Lynn, published just a day or two after the last mail left, he made a very remarkable *bid*, if I may so call it, to be regarded as the best exponent of this state of mind in the country, whenever Lord Palmerston may die,—I do not mean of course that he hinted or appeared to hint at any such possibility for himself,—but only that the remarkable force and breadth of his manifesto, going over nearly the whole ground of English politics, both foreign and domestic, the aspect of cold, sound, critical sense which he laboured effectually to give to his views, and a certain tone of emphasis about the speech, all seemed to say that if the country should ever want another statesman willing to improve what is clearly improveable, but fastidious in the criticism of proposed improvements, contented with a humdrum unambitious policy, not inclined to do too much, or to suppose that the virtue and happiness of the nation is to be measured by the energy and activity of the government, inclined, in short, for a plain, duncoloured, business policy,—here was the man. I have called the speech a sort of manifesto or *bid* for power, because when a young man like Lord Stanley declines to criticize the past, and goes in for sketching in bold outlines a policy for the future, nay even anticipates the best financial policy for the next five budgets, points out what taxes he would remove, and what he would not remove, and what he would consider the most useful reforms in social and domestic affairs, and so forth, every politician knows what it means. In a speech at Manchester only two or three days ago, he in some degree returned to the attack, dropping incidentally that he had never been a friend to party-fights in Parliament, that he thought little good ever came of them, and that there is now so substantial an agreement between the moderate men on both sides of the House that it should be any good statesman's object to find out those things on which they agree and do them, rather than to provoke party contests by doing things in which only his own party would support him.

For my own part I think that, unpopular though Lord Stanley still is with the Conservatives, his chance of very high office, of shaping in a very considerable degree the policy of a future government, is by no means small. After Lord Palmerston's retirement, the first attempt to rule the Commons must no doubt be made by Mr. Gladstone. But no one is sanguine of his success. He has none of the qualities of a party leader. He is impulsive and argumentative,—and argumentative in a way that exposes him much more to attack than is at all necessary for his purpose. He uncovers his flank to the enemy for the sake of repulsing some utterly contemptible menace. He uses twice as many arguments as he need do for a popular measure, and with half of them makes enemies who would not object in the least to the measure itself. He does not understand the House, though he understands well enough the calibre of its intellect. In a word he is a first rate orator, but I fear not even a second rate leader. And after Mr. Gladstone has been tried and failed there is on the Liberal side *nobody*. On the other hand the Conservatives themselves have got greatly disgusted with the rule of Mr. Disraeli; nor could the Conservatives rule without considerable aid from the Liberal party. The only man who would at once satisfy Conservative pride and Liberal opinion (in its present calm phase) is Lord Stanley, and his prestige with the country—especially that very important section of it, the men of business,—is very rapidly growing. That he is a man of *original* intelligence, every one now admits. His judgment, though very cold and unimpassioned, is singularly sound on all questions which do not demand what you may call a vivid political imagination. In short there is no one who would be better trusted to carry out those measures on which the moderate men of both parties are likely to agree, and to shut all measures against which the moderate men of either party are likely to protest. And this is a very strong position to hold at the present moment.

THE SPIRITUALISTIC MOVEMENT.

I told you in my last letter about the spiritualistic mania. Since then I have been to see both the brothers Davenport and their anti-spiritualistic rival, the great Wizard of the North. Of the two exhibitions I cannot deny that the brothers Davenports have invented much the most amusing. In the first place the presence of men who go to the Hanover Square Rooms, determined if they can to find out "all about it," and their necessary failure to do so under the strict conditions imposedby the Davenports and their lecturer Mr. Ferguson, is one source of amusement. The British public is a little testy at these attempts on its credulity, and it is very amusing to see how this breaks out in spite of a lingering credulity which half hopes that the show may prove preternatural after all. At the great Wizard of the North's, the determination to back up the wizard against the spiritualists was so manifest that he had it all his own way. At the Hanover square rooms the feeling was divided, and besides the tricks were cleverer; and again the transcendental eloquence of the lecturer, who wished to make us believe that darkness, instead of covering deception, was only useful as darkness is useful to the seed in bursting through the husk, and so forth, was a fresh element of amusement. Mr. Ferguson lectured about the mysterious agency at work very much indeed in the style of the two ladies in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, who express their delight at seeing the Honorable Elijah Pogram in terms, if I remember right, something like this: "Howls the sublime and sleeps the calm ideal in the whispering chambers of the imagination. To hear it, sweet it is But then outlaughs the stern philosopher and saith to the Grotesque, What, Ho! arrest for me that Agency. Go bring it hither, and set the vision fadeth." Mr. Ferguson lectured on the brothers Davenport quite in that style. "These remarkable young men," as he called them, were passive, he said, in the hands of the Agency. Darkness was required for the development of the Agency, but then he might remind us that everything in this world happened only conditionally on the fulfilment of those conditions without which it could not happen! For his part he did not pretend to know the limits of the Agency. All things in nature are mysterious, and mystery is the mother of everything divine. He repudiated any effort to banish mystery from life. The box he showed us (and which he always calls the "structure") was only for the purpose of enveloping the two remarkable young men in darkness and mystery, while the Agency was born which was to untie knots on their hands, and so forth in a strain of the most grandiloquent and meaningless verbiage. Then the tricks began and I witnessed all the usual phenomena. The lads were put in tied and discovered untied. They were put in untied and discovered tied. The usual hands appeared at the opening. The instruments made an awful row. A coat was taken off and thrust out of the opening, and so forth. Then we stood in a circle, the Davenports tied to chairs in the midst of us and the light extinguished, when the fiddle and guitars began to whizz about the room making a great wind as they passed my cheek, and finally a big fiddle settled down peaceably on my lap. This was the most amusing trick, for the Davenports were tied in their chairs and counted aloud during the darkness, so that we could not doubt they were stationary, and all the company had joined hands. I have no doubt myself that somebody with bare feet entered the circle in the darkness, no tread could be heard, and sent their instruments flying about with loose strings attached which they were able to slip off at pleasure. But, if so, they must have calculated their distance nicely to prevent hitting any one in the total darkness, for they went about with great velocity. It is nothing to your Indian jugglers. But it was amusing enough at the time to hear all the exclamations in the darkness, and feel instruments apparently floating down on to your lap. It is monstrous to talk of its being preternatural, but really amusing to see so many people playing with the thought that it may be so, sometimes resenting the attempt to impose on them warmly, sometimes staggered by the assertions of the lecturer, and the floating guitars, and again recovering themselves as if by an effort when they think how silly it will appear to their friends to have given in to it.

Those of you who saw Fechter play Hamlet last summer may be glad to know that the very promising young actress who played Ophelia, Miss Kate Terry, has just come out at the Olympic in a part of much greater pretensions, in a new play adapted from the French. I was quite delighted and astonished with the tragic force and range she showed. I fully expect her to become the first tragic actress of the day, nay more, for that would not be saying very much, the best we have had in England for thirty years. She far surpasses Miss Helen Faucit. Indeed she has studied in a better school.

FROM BOMBAY TO ENGLAND.

(By our own Correspondent.)

A NOTICE posted at the head of the Companion announced our departure for Alexandria at 12 noon on the 3rd of October. A few minutes before that hour one of our fellow passengers proceeding hence *viâ* Trieste, rushed breathlessly on board. Every one of his wife's effects, and every bit of his own clothing, had gone astray, and no person, official or otherwise, could tell him whither. The Austrian Lloyd's boat and people knew nothing of it; the Southampton boat was in happy ignorance of its existence; and hence on board the *Ripon* all must be. But Japhet in search of a Father was never more bewildered in his wanderings than was Mr. L—— on board the *Ripon*. With the anchor up, the captain on the bridge, and steam blowing off, the unfortunate gentleman became badgered and nervous to a degree. Unable or unwilling to delay the steamer's departure, a stentorian voice shouted, "Tell that Austrian Lloyd's passenger we can't wait any longer, and unless he clears out at once we shall take him on to Malta," and with this the paddles gave a preliminary plunge.

Whether the baggage was ever found your correspondent is unable to say. It certainly never came on board our vessel. This little incident induces me to digress for the purpose of saying a few words concerning the Trieste route. We had three passengers on board the *Carnatic* proceeding to England that way. In Bombay they were told—at least so they informed me—the agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Company would meet them on board the steamer at Suez, and afford all necessary information for their future guidance. No agent, however, appeared either at Suez, Cairo, or anywhere else, and these three passengers, one an invalid, were left to shift for themselves as best they could. The P. and O. Company offer no facilities to passengers proceeding by the Austrian Lloyd's steamers, and of course take no further responsibility of baggage beyond the place to which it is booked by them. Under these circumstances it behoves all passengers using the Trieste route to look sharp after their effects—to see them put in the train, in fact, and to watch over them after safe delivery. Unless this be done, a result similar to that which befel Mr. L—— is not at all unlikely to occur. He, in his anxiety to bid us all good-bye and see us fairly off in the tug, confidingly left his baggage to take care of itself, and a pretty predicament came of it.

We were fairly off a few minutes after the appointed time, and soon outside the tortuous and dangerous harbour. The *Delta*, with the Southampton mail, followed in our wake for half-a-dozen miles or so, and then passed us with ease—we steaming eleven knots, nevertheless. The *Ripon* is a paddle steamer of 1,900 tons burthen. Built in 1846, and fitted with engines of the simplest and oldest of old-fashioned models, she is yet able to beat the whole of the screw boats of the Company's fleet in a head wind, and to average eleven knots from port to port on almost all occasions. It is true thirty feet have been added to her length, and other improvements made; but she is still an old-fashioned ship, and as comfortable as old-fashioned. Handsomer models your *Carnatics*, *Rangoons*, *Golcondas*, and *Mooltans* may be, but for real genuine comfort and *certainty* in speed give me the *Ripon*. Why, her chief engineer, Mr. Stewart, who by the way has been in her ever since she was launched, tells me the engines have never broken down for even so much as half-an-hour since she first "walked the waters." What a thing science is to be sure, and how much, too much of it, we do get at times! One of the newest, most elegantly fitted-up, and scientifically appointed of the P. and O. Company's steamers takes twenty-two days to perform the journey from Bombay to Suez: one of the oldest and most unscientifically appointed bowls over the distance from Alexandria to Marseilles in a little over six days, including coaling at Malta! But I anticipate.

It would be needless work recapitulating the ins and outs of our voyage from Alexandria to Malta—those delightful breakfasts, the exquisite dinners; and those delicious "chops," tender as a chicken, big as a plate, cut from the finest of Southdowns, will ever have enduring recollection in my memory. Then the absence of those noisy, greasy darkies, who make both day and night hideous on the "other side," is of itself an unspeakable relief. Did we enjoy a matutinal weed, the martial strains of the ship's band made melodious music; did we "go in" for post prandial whist, the dulcet strains of an excellent stringed band fell soothingly on our ears. And so we rolled on, joyously. The captain, chief officer, and so is the purser also, and chief officer, and we pulled together like a "band of brothers."

On arriving at Malta, which we did in three days three hours from the time of leaving Alexandria, we found the *Delta* had preceded us

very simple. You are probably aware that the Mahrattas never took bullion or cash when they exacted a contribution, from a town or village as the case might be; they always accepted a fixed sum paid in hoondees, preferring these because they were negociable in any part of India, and of course certain to be paid;—thus avoiding "escorse" or violence. In this way they realized in their day hundreds of crores of rupees. I venture to recommend this fact, which I have on the authority of Grant Duff, to the consideration of the Hon. Mr. Cassels.

CALCUTTA, 22ND NOVEMBER.

THE refinements of law, as exemplified in the case of Williams *ex.* Whitney, tried here, afford an excellent illustration of the old proverb that "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." The defendant purchased at an auction sale a gun, described in the catalogue as a Nock's gun, and bearing on the nib the trade mark of that celebrated maker, for Rs. 200. Having given it to a gun maker to clean he was informed that the gun was not a Nock's but a native made gun, made up skilfully with a genuine Nock's nib and inscription. He consequently returned the gun to the auctioneers and refused to pay for it. The plaintiff, however, refused to rescind the contract, and sued defendant for the price. A decree was given in his favour, on the ground that he had himself purchased the gun at an auction some years ago, as a Nock's gun, and had not discovered the fraud when he resold it to the defendant, so that, although there was a misrepresentation, it was an innocent one. This being the case it will be seen that the plaintiff's ignorance places him in a much better position than the defendant's wisdom. The former is protected from all loss arising out of the fraud he was fortunate enough not to discover; while the latter is not only debarred from recovering on account of the plaintiff's ignorance, but is also debarred from reselling on account of his own unlucky wisdom. Had he never been enlightened by the too kind gunmaker he might have got back his price for the gun, as a Nock's gun, from any one who put forth the trade marks. The *Englishman* says the judgment is not good law, as the gun was not of the kind it was represented by the plaintiff to be, and that though the maxim of *caveat emptor* covers a misrepresentation of quality, if not fraudulent, it does not cover one of kind, though innocently made. The point is a nice one; but it is quite certain that, in case of a misrepresentation as to quality, the purchaser cannot recover, unless he can prove that it was wilful, which is the delightful anomaly I allude to.

The Herald of India is in trouble, and indiscreetly are the shifts by which he has been endeavouring to clear himself. The Lieutenant Governor in a private conversation with Dr. Hathaway, his Private Secretary, and a certain "high personage," made a remark that "the injury done to the crops by the cyclone was happily not so great as had been anticipated." The *Friend*, who is in the habit of deriving incorrect information from mysterious sources, shortly afterwards publishes a statement to the effect that the cyclone was a mere molehill, out of which the public had made a mountain. The *Englishman* immediately comes down upon the *Friend* for his authority. The *Friend*, with that discretion for which he has been lately so much admired, imparts to Mr. Heely the trivial secret that an informant was the Private Secretary. Let Private Secretaries beware of friends. The Lieutenant Governor comes down upon the Private Secretary, the Private Secretary upon the *Friend*, and the *Friend* upon Heely, and the whole is antagonistic and things generally to the infinite amusement of his readers.

There is another pretty piece of gossip about town. One fine morning the Commissioner of Police strolled into the house of a well known Civilian, remarkable for his abilities as a public officer and an inveterate punster, and, after expressing his grief thereat on the unpleasantness of the duty, asked him what he had to say to the charge of murdering his bearer. The accused Civilian in the utmost astonishment pointed out the lying bearer to the Commissioner of Police, whereupon the latter informed him that it was supposed had been seen taken out of his compound the previous night. This, however, was easily explained, as the corpse of his sweeper's wife had been carried away from his premises the previous evening. On the informant's name being given up the whole mystery was explained. The informant was a Freemason, and so was the accused, and between the two there had been a quarrel in the Lodge. The informant had been present at a conversation in which another gentleman, descanting on the Civilian's deficiencies as a punster, said "Oh! he's no good, that one of his puns is so powerful that it killed his bearer?" The informant, having no knowledge of this, and [illegible] sent carrier pigeon [illegible] previous evening, went off to the [illegible] Police, and told him that [illegible] had killed his bearer. Proceedings were taken, and the Freemasons very properly persuaded the one party to make, and the other to accept, an apology; and the matter was amicably settled.

On Friday Mr. Maine moved in the Legislative Council for leave to bring in his Bill for the abolition of the Grand Jury. The argument made on this occasion is decidedly the weakest he has yet made, and the weakest part of it was the proposition to substitute for the proceedings of the Grand Jury an informal examination by a Judge in his chambers, which I cannot help thinking most un-English and objectionable for obvious reasons, which it is unnecessary here to discuss.

The natives have held a grand *Conversazione* at Belgachia, in honour of Satyendra Nath Tagore, the Bengalee Civilian, and the native papers are full of the success of the re-union and the becoming modesty of the young Civilian. The papers are rather sarcastic about the fuss made over him, in which I think they very much underrate its importance to the Bengalees and indeed to the public in general.

The health of Calcutta is very bad just now, a severe form of remittent fever being unusually prevalent among Europeans.

The *Englishman* relates a ridiculous anecdote of an unsophisticated Mahomedan mistaking the Law Library for the Examination Room and presenting himself before two Sheriffs' Officers there for examination as to orientalia languages. The Barristers, thinking it a capital joke, are said to have assumed the functions of examiners with the utmost nonchalance, notwithstanding their perfect ignorance of the subject of the examination. They passed the candidate, of course, and he is, doubtless, now rejoicing over the valuable certificate they gave him.

The Lancashire Belt-ringers are, I understand, shortly to visit Bombay. Their performances here have been a decided success, and I have no doubt you will duly appreciate them.

BOMBAY.

MR. WILLIAM CLIE RAITT has resigned his appointment of Surveyor to the Municipality.

LIEUTENANT F. S. INGRAM is allowed a furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs.

THE ship Joseph Bonsor, master, from Mauritius to Gibraltar for orders, has put into the Mauritius leaky.

IT is stated that Mr. J. B. Lane, Managing Agent of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, intends shortly to proceed to England.

THE Bombay Marine's iron screw despatch boat *Phoenix* was put up for sale by auction yesterday in the Government Dockyard, and was knocked down to Mr. Masonjee Ardaseer for Rs. 14,000.

A CERTAIN number of the members of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day at 3 P. M., for the consideration of certain questions of importance to the mercantile community.

MR. Edward Lacon, Head Assistant to the Examiner of Commercial Accounts, has been allowed to retire on pension, and we hear that Mr. G. W. R. Malins, of the same office, has been selected by Colonel Shaw to succeed him in the appointment.

SECOND Class Commissary, Captain Clarke, R. A., is appointed First Class Commissary, vice Kinloch, who vacates the office on promotion. Acting Second Class Commissary Captain Swanson is confirmed in that grade, vice Clarke.

WE understand that it is the intention of the local directors of the Bank of Bombay, &c., to take immediate steps to wind up the affairs of this unfortunate undertaking and thus to secure as much of the capital as possible for the benefit of the shareholders.

THE Bombay City Bank, we are informed, has been fortunate enough to get the eminent Paris Bankers, Messrs. Hottinguer & Co., for their Agents in France. We understand that no further calls are likely to be made on the shareholders, at least for some considerable period.

FOUR days in it has been determined to open a third Court in the High Court House. The Chief Justice will sit in the large Court, Sir Joseph Arnould in his Chamber, and Mr. Justice Westropp in the small Court. After the Criminal Sessions a permanent third Court will be opened, probably in the Grand Jury room.

A CASE for the Sessions.—Canjee Lodha, against whom a verdict of "culpable homicide" was returned by the Coroner's Jury, and who was subsequently placed on before Mr. Leach, was committed yesterday by His Worship to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with driving a vehicle in a furious way in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H. M. the Governor, at the Esplanade this evening:—

March.—"Turner" ..... Harm.
Overture.—"Fidelio" ..... Beethoven.
Selection (Op.)—"Il Guiramento" ..... Mercadante.
Valse.—"Amorreten Tanze" ..... Gung'l.
Selection (Op.)—"Rigoletto" ..... Verdi.
Quadrille.—"Cologne" ..... Coote.
Galop.—"Faust" ..... Coote.

WE have been given to understand that a very powerful and influential body of promoters have been for some time past applying for the concession of the Flats and the Foreshore of the Breach Candy road for the purpose of reclamation and building. The names of these gentlemen, we are informed, are F. E. Idderdale, Esq., (of Remington & Co.); J. P. Leith, Esq. (of Forbes & Co.); H. Cleveland, Esq. (of Bickerstath, Cleveland, and Peile); the Hon'ble Premabhoy Hemabhoy; the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy; Thomas C. Hayllar, Esq.; Messrs Steamers, Hobart & Co.; Messrs Finlay, Scott & Co.; and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

PERJURY.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that Manockjee Shapoorjee Dhapla and Cawasjee Furdoonjee Moolla gave false evidence in an action brought against Manockjee Shapoorjee by Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttiwalla in the Original Jurisdiction of the High Court. The suit was tried by Mr. Hore, late a Judge of the High Court. The whole case appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* in the month of August last. After the decision of the case the plaintiff, Jamsetjee Cursetjee, applied through his Solicitor, Mr. Peile, for summonses in the Police Court against the above named persons. On Tuesday last the gentlemen appeared with their advocates, Messrs. Barton, Shamrao and Khanderao, when an information against them was laid by Sorabjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla charging them with perjury. We have published the information in another part of our paper.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by R. B. Barton, Esq., at the Jamsetjee Hospital, on Tuesday last, on view of the body of a Hindoo named Suckia Ruckmajee, who was a labourer on Messrs. Nicol & Company's works at Sion. It appears from the evidence recorded at the inquest that on the forenoon of Monday last, at 11 o'clock, the muccadum of labourers warned all the workpeople, about three hundred in number, to get out of the way, as a rock was about to be blasted: they were all about two hundred yards away from the blast. After they had been standing for a short time, the blasting commenced, the stones came near them, and one of them struck the deceased on his back and legs, knocking him down. He was taken to the Hospital on the evening of the same day and within half hour he expired there. Verdict.—"Accidental death."

A TRUE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.—We understand that a new Financial Association is about to be started by some influential Europeans and Native Promoters. It is to be called "The Great Double Premchund Roychund Money-making Scheme, and Universal Speculator." Its principal object among other useful objects which it [illegible] adjustment was made in the month of November 1858 (up to 30th November 1858). In the month of June 1858 he demanded from Maneckjee Shapoorjee the deposit of the title-deeds of his house in Sootar Chall and the title-deeds of his house in Duncan Road on account of loss. Merwanjee Jamsetjee's firm had paid the purchase money for these two houses. After the houses were purchased the title-deeds remained with Maneckjee Shapoorjee who gave witness the title-deeds relating to the Sootar Chall property in the month of August 1858. When these title-deeds were brought to him he was in the shop of the firm near the Bazar Gate, Wellchund Go'labchund and Eduljee Hormusjee were with him at the time. They the deeds were tied in a white towel, he opened the towel, there were four title-deeds in it, also fifteen ground rent bills and a bond or agreement of the prisoner of that house, and several other papers. After the deeds were given to him by Wellchund he kept possession of them. In the year 1860 he gave the deeds to Pestonjee Dinshaw, before the action was instituted, to get a mortgage bond from the prisoner Maneckjee Shapoorjee prepared. The mortgage bond was not prepared, nor were the deeds returned to him. Pestonjee kept them for a short time and then returned them to him, he never returned those deeds to Maneckjee Shapoorjee. He was present in the High Court during the trial of the suit of Jamsetjee Cursetjee versus. Maneckjee Shapoorjee and heard what he said. He heard him state after being sworn, that he did not deliver the title-deeds to him in 1858. He said that in the year 1862 he gave the title-deeds to Wellchund. He said he took the title-deeds from Cawasjee Furdoonjee before he gave them to Wellchund.

His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry, and bailed the prisoners.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 585¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 13th November, 1864.

No. of Passengers 78,120 Amount...	Rs.	54,887 13 2
Merchandize	,,	84,229 2 9
Total...	Rs.	139,066 15 11
Corresponding week last year.		
OPEN 553 MILES.		
No. of Passengers 60,454 Amount...	Rs.	34,277 9 6
Merchandize	,,	71,052 2 0
Total...	Rs.	105,329 11 6

TOTAL LOSS OF THE IRON SHIP "PERA," 1431 TONS, FROM LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

MADAGASCAR, 10TH OCTOBER 1864.—An Englishman who represents himself to be second mate of a shipwrecked vessel has called upon me and states as follows: The *Pera*, of and from Liverpool, bound to Bombay, on 22nd September struck a rock in lat. 23° 07′ S., long. 47° 45′ E. supposed to be [illegible] not marked on the chart, near Fort Dauphin (Madagascar). All hands landed at Fort Dauphin in three boats. Natives shy—endeavoured to steal from the sailors. Second mate and eight men, sent by the [illegible] master, reached the vicinity of Tamatave last night, and the second mate reached Tamatave this morning and put himself under the protection of H. B. M. Consul, who sent for the other eight men who remained with the boat to the north of Tamatave. The second mate had a rough passage in the boat along the coast, and was hove to one night. Good treatment by the natives to the present time, but inferior fare and treatment at Fort Dauphin. Brought a letter from the Hova Governor of Fort Dauphin to the Governor of Tamatave addressed "Andriamandroso." Number of crew thirty-three persons. Thinks that the ship, which belongs to Mr. Charles Moore, of Liverpool, will not break up. Only fifty yards from the shore last observation. Possibility of saving the cargo, consisting of iron boilers, railroad iron, bridge irons, bale goods, &c. Ship's chronometers out of order. Captain attempting to pass through the "Boseawen passage" when wrecked. I have also been enabled to obtain some further details, viz.: The *Pera*, of and from Liverpool, 1431 tons. Left Liverpool 25th June, [illegible] eighty days out; on the 22nd September last, at noon [illegible] latitude 24° 20′ S. and longitude by chronometers 46° 30′ E., when with a fresh breeze, at midnight, from E.N.E., breakers were reported ahead, the helm was put down, and the ship struck heavily. The usual methods to get her off, but a heavy gale forced her further on the reef. The pumps filling with water, the boats were then ordered out. At 2 A. M. water up to the cabin deck; provisions were placed in three boats. At 5-30 A. M. low land seen two miles distance; most of the hands took to the boats to keep them clear of the vessel. Masts were likely to fall, ship first struck, seven miles from land, and gradually neared towards the shore. Bottom of sea rugged rocks with a 2½ to 6 fathoms depth of water. 10 A. M. all decks completely under water, sea washing over on the starboard side. On the 25th all hands reached Fort Dauphin in three boats. Ship's position 23° 07′ S. and 47° 45′ E. Ship struck on the morning of 22nd September until ship struck, North; average speed of sailing seven knots per hour. The two chronometers showed a false longitude. I have provided food for the second mate, and lodgings have been provided by the British Vice-Consul, while a messenger has been sent to the principality of Imire, to bring the remaining of the other eight men who arrived there last night. The remainder of the men and the master remained at Fort Dauphin. As a proof of the want of communication between different Hova stations, the fact of the Hova Governor of Fort Dauphin having addressed a letter to the [illegible] Andriamandroso, Governor of Tamatave," to the said Andriamandroso has been deposed [illegible] months ago, may be adduced, and the opening paragraphs of the letter in which he commences by saying [illegible] sorry if I do not know [illegible] anything, saying that [illegible] and withdrawn before the [illegible] but of their radiation [illegible] like those supposed stars in space destroyed ere [illegible] rays of the light of their creation or condemnation could reach our distant Earth.

[illegible] from the ship *Pera*, arrived in Tamatave [illegible] have to-day. They report that finding it impossible [illegible] relaunch their boat from the place (a few miles [illegible] north of Tamatave) where they had landed, on account [illegible] of the heavy surf, they left it on the beach, and [illegible] overland on foot. They report that although the Governor of Fort Dauphin, and the natives generally [illegible] vicinity, were extremely niggardly in furnishing [illegible] food to them, notwithstanding that presents, including [illegible] the ship's spy-glass, had been made to the Governor, still that their companions will probably to enable [illegible] to keep alive until assistance can be sent to them.

Bark *King Richard*, [illegible] of 259 tons, P. Rosalie, master, from Tamatave 16th Oct., arrived at Mauritius 22nd Oct. brought Mr. J. Gilvery, 2nd mate of the late Ship *Pera*, and eight seamen, part of the crew of the late Ship *Pera*, of Liverpool, 1431 tons register, Nickels, master, from Liverpool to Bombay, lost on the S. E. coast of Madagascar, 23° 07′ S. and 47° 45′ E. at midnight—all hands saved. Ship a total wreck. Cargo—machinery, railway, iron, &c.—*Mauritius Paper, Nov. 7.*

PUBLIC MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

THE following is a report of the proceedings of the general meeting held at Ahmedabad in the Hemabhai Institute on the 2nd Nov., for the relief of the old and infirm poor of the city and suburbs.

Present—J. Wyllie, Esq., in the chair; Dr. Wyllie, Esq.; T. B. Clutterbuck, Esq.; Rev. Dunlop Moore; Hon. Nuggurseth Premabhai; Sheth Ishwardass, Maneklal Hemabhai; Sheth Ishwardass, rasoolin of Hutheesing Kessering; Sheth Purshotamdass Tricumdass, of the firm of R. B. Muggunbhai Kurrumbhai Bhugoobhai; Sheth Chotabhai Motichund; Sheth Premabhai Khoosalchund; Jugjeevandass Khoosaldass, Esq.; Bholanath Sarabhai, Esq.; and several other native merchants, bankers, and Government officers.

The Chairman explained that the meeting had been convened for the purpose of raising subscriptions and concerting measures for the relief of the old and infirm poor in the city and suburbs. That a relief fund, having an income of about Rs. 700 a month, with a deficit in the Rs. 6,000 between Rs. 5,000 and 9,000, had been in operation for the last month; but the funds were now quite insufficient. As donations to the amount of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 40,000 were required, and a monthly subscription of about Rs. 2,000, this general meeting was therefore called. Nearly 200 people had been relieved, on the Resident's recommendation, but the (the President) was sorry to say, the names of the persons (members of the Relief Fund Committee) had up to that time (half-past one o'clock) responded to the call. It was useless, however, to protract the meeting longer with the view of obtaining a larger attendance. He would therefore call upon Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee, the Secretary to the Relief Fund Committee, to read a Gujerati statement prepared for the information of those native gentlemen unacquainted with the nature, objects, and previous working of the Relief Fund.

The Secretary read the following:—Gentlemen,—I trust that you will excuse me for occupying your valuable time in explaining the object of the present meeting, convened by our worthy Collector and President of the Relief Fund Committee, Mr. Oliphant, and our worthy Naggurshett, the Hon'ble Premabhai Hemabhai. The privation to which respectable Hindoo and Mahomedan families have been reduced by the present famine [illegible] that it can more easily be imagined than described. While such persons cannot stretch out their hands for charity from door to door, there are others whose sufferings are aggravated by their inability to procure any maintenance for themselves and their little ones, on account of old age, bodily infirmity, loss of sight, and limbs. The present scarcity has added so much to their misery that our hearts are filled with grief, and tears force themselves to our eyes. To relieve such sufferers is a duty incumbent on all in proportion to their means. Numerous complaints of impending starvation among the poor and helpless were received in the beginning of this year by their worthy Collector and Magistrate, who in January last, in consultation with the European and Native gentlemen, formed a Relief Fund Committee, in which, I am happy to say, an active part was taken by the leading men of this city. A subscription list was consequently opened on the occasion, and the donations amounted to Rs. 13,714 (including two large amounts, received from the non-residents of the city, viz. Rs. 751 from Sheth Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, and Rs. 2,000 from His Highness the Guicowar of Baroda) and a monthly subscription of Rs. 768. Occasional meetings were subsequently held to adopt every possible means towards relieving the poor, and two carcoons were employed to prepare lists of such persons as were really deserving of relief. The committee found that the sum then collected was insufficient to relieve effectually the distressed, and therefore resolved through the sub-committees (appointed for the purpose) to give relief at an interval of two months (one rupee to an adult and Rs. 2 to each child) until better arrangements could be made. The committee also resolved to obtain a loan of one lac of rupees without interest for one year from the chief members of the city, with a view of purchasing grain at places where it could be got cheap, and selling it to the poor. A list was consequently circulated, in which, through the exertions of our Deputy Collector, Mr. Jugjeevandass, and other members of the committee, a sum of Rs. 78,500 was subscribed, and a portion of the amount collected, with the intention of purchasing grain: but finding no opportunity for carrying out the object the amount so collected was returned. In conclusion that it might be repaid when required. The present

Subscription List.	Donation.	Monthly Subscription.
The Honorable Premabhai Hemabhace	5,000	150
Sheth Jorsinghbhai Huttesing	4,000	125
Sheth Huttesing Kesrising	2,700	100
R. B. Muggunbhai Kurramchund	2,000	100
Sheth Mayabhai Premabhai	500	50
Sheth Dulputbhai Bhugoobhoy	500	50
Sheth Chotabhai Motichund	300	15
Sheth Khoosalchund Premchund	250	15
Sheth Oomedchund Hookumchund	500	20
Sheth Oomabhai Boopchund	450	20
R. E. Bholanath Sarabhai	100	15
Vimavala Koober Jadavjee	150	15
Parikh Chotabhai Jamnadass	225	15
Sheth Motichund Motichund	100	15
Azum Rauchorlal Chotalal	100	15
Bora Tyabjee Motabhai	75	...
Vukeel Maneckchund Motichund	200	5
Vukeel Gungadass Chuhildass	25	...
Parikh Veerajbhookun Hirachund	350	20
Parikh Tulichund Otum	50	...
Eisaidar Husenkhan Badurkhan	50	5
Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee for Hormusjee Nowrosjee, the late mail contractor	700	...
Mr. Cursetjee Pallonjee	100	...
Mr. Pestonjee Framjee	125	10
Mr. Hormusjee Jamsetjee	25	...
Parikh Pranvlubdass	50	2
Shett Ruttonjee Pestonjee	100	...
Shett Shapoorjee Sorabjee	10	...
Mr. Merwanjee Cawasjee	75	5
R. B. Gopalbhaee Luxmiharayen	25	...
Vukeel Sakharam Vinayek	25	2
Rao Saheb Bhogilal Pranvlubdass	100	15
Mr. A. H. Jordan	10	5
Mr. Kikabhai Hemarayen	20	5
J. E. Oliphant, Esq.	...	100
E. P. Down, Esq.	...	100
J. King, Esq.	100	20
A. H. Spry, Esq.	50	15
D. Wyllie, Esq.	...	5
T. E. Curtis, Esq.	...	...
Bechurdass Ambaidass, Esq.	1,000	50
Molvi Goolam Mohideen	91	...
Mirja Nujuf Alli Mirja Nawab	25	...
Muncherjee Sorabjee, Esq.	150	15
Jugjeevandass Khoosaldass, Esq.	...	10
D. Cottas, Esq.	...	20
W. H. Pratt, Esq.	50	15
W. Wilson, Esq.	...	25
Rev. D. Moore	...	20
W. Wedderburn, Esq.	100	20
R. B. Dajeebhai Soondurlal	...	1
Wassoodeva Juggannath, Esq.	...	15
R. B. Thakersee Poojashi	100	10
Jethalal Heerachund	60	...
Parikh Veerchund Soobagchund	550	30
Parikh Tarachund Sobhagchund	400	25
Parikh Narottum Goolabchund	150	15
Parikh Peerbhoydass Rundeerdass	500	35
R. B. Motichund Govindram	100	10
Captain T. G. Coles	...	20
Mohunlal Anopchund	75	...
Parikh Heerabai Pitamber	50	4
Parikh Jethabhai Khushalbhai	400	25
Parikh Jeychund Nuthoochund	250	15
Patel Somnath Fuddoo	100	5
Desai Koberbhai Fuddoobhai	100	5
Parikh Tricumdass Jamnadass	100	5
Sheth Runchod Jamnadass	100	5
Shett Chundoolal Soonjmul	100	...
Mr. Murderam Anoprani	25	...
Mr. Narshidas Bapoodass	20	2
Lukso Soorchund	10	1

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—*30th Nov.*

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

STEALING.—Goolsh Ragoo was charged with stealing this following:—Three gold finger rings, one gold and silver earring, one pair of silver anklets, eight silk sarrees, thirteen pairs of silk trousers, three bodies, two pairs of jamdany cloth, four embroidered skull caps, one alpaca coat, one piece of sarra cloth, one piece of long cloth, one piece of chintz, six angrikas, sundry wearing apparel, and Rs. 15 in cash, the whole of the value of Rs. 508.

Bazonjee Shapoorjee, the prosecutor, butler to Mr. G. Inverarity, stated that he in October last, took his family to Walkeshwur for change of air, after having locked up his dwelling-house. he went to it every morning to see to the safety of his property. On the morning of Sunday, 13th November, the property was all safe. On the following morning he went to the house for the purpose of obtaining some provisions, he did not get out of the baggy, but left his servant to collect what was required whilst he drove to the bazaar. On his return he found his servant in the verandah, and from what he heard went upstairs where he found the articles named missing from two wardrobes which had been broken open. Rattoo appeared to have been made through a window which prosecutor had left fastened. On Saturday last a police sepoy saw a Borah with a parcel in which were three silk trousers, the Borah pointed out a Banian from whom he had received the trousers as part payment of a debt. The Banian pointed out the prisoner (who was standing by the shop) as the person from whom he had purchased them, and produced three other pairs of silk trousers as a portion of the purchase. The prisoner said he had received them from a Parsee for sale, but did not succeed in fixing upon the person. He was remanded, to give the police an opportunity of tracing the other property missing.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—*30th November.*

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

PERJURY.—Maneckjee Shapoorjee Dhapla and Cawasjee Furdoonjee Moolla, who it is alleged gave false evidence in the High Court in an action brought against the former by Jamsetjee Cursetjee Buttiwalla, and against whom summonses had been issued from the Fort Police, appeared on Tuesday last before Mr. Leeke, when Sorabjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla laid an information against them charging them with perjury.

Mr. Peile conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Khanderao, for the first prisoner, and Mr. Barton, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, for the second prisoner.

Sorabjee Jamsetjee stated that he managed his father's business and had known the prisoner Maneckjee Shapoorjee since the year 1857, he was then their agent, in that year he traded in the name of Rustomjee Shapoorjee and he alone conducted the business in that name. He, the prisoner, acted as agent for the firm of Merwanjee Jamsetjee, of which firm Jamsetjee Cursetjee was a partner. Wellchund Goolabchund was the managing partner of the firm of Merwanjee Jamsetjee. The business transactions between the firm of Merwanjee Jamsetjee and Maneckjee Shapoorjee continued up to the year 1858. In that year the name of the firm was changed to Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla Sons & Co. Maneckjee Shapoorjee was the agent of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla Sons & Co. and acted as Sheriff to Maneckjee Shapoorjee who used to purchase goods in the name of Hormusjee Jamsetjee Buttiwalla Sons and Co. and whose firm advanced money for so doing and charged one per cent. commission and three quarter per cent. per month as interest. They had advanced money to him for a house which he had bought, and also on account of the marriage of his son; as well as money to rebuild the house. The accounts were adjusted twice in the year—during the monsoon and in the Dewallee. The last

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a sunken rock has been discovered between Oyster Rock and Elephant Island with only 14 feet on it at low water. A red buoy is placed to the N. W. of it. A little to the south east of the rock a rocky patch is marked on the Chart. Vessels on entering the harbour through this passage should not approach Elephant Island too near.

BEARINGS FROM ROCK.—Light-house on Oyster Rock N. W. ¼ W. 2241 yards. Elephant Island E. S. E., 1250 yards. Angrodeva Island S. E. by S. Doughat and Cormaghur nearly in one bearing N. N. E.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GUZERATHI POEM TRANSLATION COMPETITION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—There is a rumour current amongst those interested in the above competition which should be made known to the public and to the arbitrators. When a prize is offered for a *translation* from Guzerathi into English, the object of the prize-giver surely is to find out which of the competitors has the best knowledge of *both* the languages. Undoubtedly the winner of the prize will be regarded by the outside world as having given proofs of both good English and good Guzerathi scholarship. It is said, however, that in some cases a Guzerathi native and an Englishman have clubbed together and have sent in the combined result as the production of either the native or the Englishman alone. This should be inquired into, as it is quite clear that no one, native or English, could single-handed compete against such a combination. Why according to this plan any man can set up as a linguist and accomplished translator without knowing more than his mother-tongue.

Bombay, 29th November. BOMBAYITE.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON MARKET.

(From Neill Brothers and Co.'s Cotton Circular.)

For the seven weeks ending the 21st ultimo the demand for home consumption was on a lower scale than has been witnessed for a corresponding length of time since the latter end of 1863, averaging barely 16,000 bales weekly. This must be considered less than half the actual consumption of cotton fabrics going on, for while the average consumption of raw cotton by the trade (out of Liverpool) has for the past thirty weeks amounted to 33,000 bales, there can be no question stocks of cotton fabrics throughout the world and of cotton in the mills, are, or rather were last week, at the lowest point witnessed for many years. This will be self-evident to all who have observed the tendency of a reduction of stocks which has existed ever since the middle of July, when the peace rumours from America first began to exert an influence. For the 15 weeks ending 15th July the sales for consumption amounted to 630,000 bales, an average of 42,000 bales weekly, whereas for the past 15 weeks they have, in consequence of the efforts to reduce stocks, fallen to 329,000 bales, a weekly average of 22,000, the total reduction in the latter period, as compared with the former, being 301,000 bales. It must not, however, be assumed that the whole of those large purchases by spinners in the earlier period referred to went simultaneously into consumption. It may fairly be estimated that 10,000 bales of those purchases went to increase stocks. But, allowing for this, it is apparent that what may be termed the normal drain from the Liverpool market has been reduced by the disturbing cause of the past three months to the extent of 200,000 bales. It is to this circumstance, and not to any unforeseen magnitude of supplies, that is to be ascribed the great increase which has lately taken place in the Liverpool stocks, and the unprecedented decline in prices. This fact must have a very important bearing on the future course of the market. The cotton trade is of such a nature that it is always possible, when there is adequate cause, to defer a large proportion of the legitimate demand from one quarter into the next, and this is just what has now occurred. But "we cannot both eat our cake and have it." The available surplus of cotton yarns and goods, in the mills, the wholesale warehouses, and even in the retail shops, has been used up almost to the dregs. Thus a large stock has been left in Liverpool which ought to have been filling the various channels of demand. But not a shirt the less is worn out and requires replacing. Those 200,000 bales have to find their way into those channels, and they can only do so by an excess of demand equal to the previous deficiency. We may, therefore, reasonably look forward to a continuance for some time to come of the large buying which has been witnessed during the past week. There may be temporary pauses, but the tendency must in evitably be in that direction, and thus nervous or needy holders will probably no longer find any difficulty in relieving themselves of stock as fast as their inclination or necessities may dictate. As regards future imports the quantity now at sea from the East is somewhat larger than last year and yet not excessive, viz., 350,000 bales from India against 321,000 at the same time last year, and 200,000 *piculs* from China against 70,000. A sufficient proportion of these shipments must arrive before the end of the year to maintain the stock of these descriptions at Liverpool, at a pretty high figure, even allowing for a very liberal drain for consumption and export. Thus, in the immediate future, supplies of short staple cotton must be ample, and those who look for advancing prices must base their expectations on the other important considerations affecting the trade. But from other countries the prospect is not so favourable. First, as regards America, which has this year been our third largest contributor, it can hardly be expected that the imports will continue on so large a scale, since the only important port remaining open to blockade runners is at Wilmington, and that is likely to be closed before very long. Of the Texas cotton shipped from Matamoras the Northern States are likely to take a large proportion. Of Brazil we cannot say much, but the aggregate increase thence and from the West Indies cannot greatly affect the total. In Egypt the crop is reported of, and the shipments, which will this year amount to about 250,000 bales, will probably reach 350,000 bales in 1865. But it is not likely that the crop will come forward rapidly at prices much under 25d. laid down at Liverpool. From Turkey and Greece we regret to say that the accounts have for the past month been of a most unfavourable character. Instead of the warm and dry weather which is required to ripen the crop in September and October, heavy and continuous rains have fallen, and the crop-estimates are generally reduced to one-half. Consul Longworth authorities to only one-third of what was recently calculated upon. It is to be hoped that these rates are exaggerated, but as it is only the surplus which reaches this country over and above the requirements of the Mediterranean markets, it is apparent that we cannot calculate upon this item being of the importance which has recently been attributed to it in the aggregate of our supplies. And although the immediate imports from India may be on a liberal scale, if we look forward to the supplies expected from the crop now growing all dues of a progressive increase such as we have witnessed recently must be laid aside. A leading authority, whose information has generally proved correct, writes to us direct, confidently expressing the opinion that "the area planted with cotton this season is less by 25 per cent than it was last year, and the rain has been scanty; so that the promise of the crop, so far, is not favourable." From the very favourable reports from all quarters of which we were in possession at this date last year, we estimated in our November circular that there would be an increase in imports in all 1864 of 750,000 bales. The increase of the first ten months has proved 630,000, of which 475,000 have been from India, China, and the United States, and only 155,000 from all other sources. For the ensuing year the increase from the miscellaneous sources may be repeated, but instead of a repetition of the increase from the great markets of India, China, and America, it appears at present doubtful if there may not be a falling off. The question of peace in America is now completely laid aside. Both candidates for the presidential election are committed to a reconstruction of the Union as a first condition, and this is the very thing to which the Confederates will evidently never submit while they have the power to resist. From all the foregoing considerations it might be fairly expected that the prices of cotton would recover all they have lost. Certainly there is more reason to calculate on a large increase of consumption than of supplies for the ensuing year. But the question remains, were the late high prices justified at the time? Did not the trade, in dealing in cotton at such prices, undertake too much for their strength? In our circular of 1st December last, we showed that, at the then prices, the estimated supplies would cost a sum of £38,650,000, and remarked:—"We think that a consideration of these figures will convince the most sanguine that, if speculators persist in the determination to pay £30,000,000 for a supply which, as it is already grown and must come forward, they could as readily obtain for £60,000,000 or £70,000,000, except for over competition among themselves, they will be stopped short some day for want of money, and the speculative fabric they have erected will topple down on their heads." At that time the value of even the lowest description in the market (Bengal) was 19d., and that of China 21d., whilst Dhollera was 24d. It is to be hoped that such dangerous prices may not be witnessed again but yet before the money market can be again seriously embarrassed there is room for a considerable recovery from the present depressed rates in these, as well as in other kinds of cotton; and it would appear that spinners may now without danger resume work, and carry on their business with the support of a rising instead of a falling market for their productions, and with that of a falling instead of a rising money market. After the shock which credit has sustained, comparatively moderate rates of interest may shortly be anticipated.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA COTTON.

(From Messrs. Chambers, Heitler, & Co.'s East India Circular.)

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 2, 1864.

Import of India and China. Past fortnight, 84,000; this year, 1,275,000; last year, 880,000. Fortnight ending 30th ult., 153,000; this year, 1,442,000; last year, 1,142,000. Estimated stock: This day, 310,000; same time last year, 71,250. Consumption: To this day, 803,000; same time last year, 744,000. Cotton at sea from India and China to Great Britain: 1864, 360,000; 1863, 230,000. Speculation: 1864, 315,000; 1863, 445,190; 1862, 471,920.

Actual export of East India from Liverpool, Hull, and outports to date: 1864, 349,200; 1863, 299,246; 1862, 251,781. Actual export of East India from United Kingdom for twelve months ending 31st December: 1863, 544,500; 1862, 439,601. Average weekly deliveries of East India from this port for consumption to date: 1864, 17,980; 163, 17,410; 1862, 11,700. Stock of American and price of middling Orleans: This day, 15,000, a 24d.; same time in 1863, 34,230, at 29½d.; ditto in 1862, 67,950, at 23d. Latest quotation at New York for middling, 120c.

The past few months have been most disastrous to many who have been engaged in the various branches of

Avec de magnifiques dents jamais femme n'était belle.
Avec de jolies dents jamais femme n'était laide.
J. J. ROUSSEAU

Mr. ADOLPH GABRIEL,

THE WELL KNOWN DENTIST OF LONDON,

HAS the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Bombay, that he may be consulted upon all Diseases of the Teeth, daily, from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office,

No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

IMPORTANCE OF THE TEETH.

A perfect set of Teeth is indispensable to Nourishment, Health, Beauty and Voice.

AS TO NOURISHMENT,

Because the Food must be thoroughly masticated to be perfectly distributed throughout the system.

AS TO HEALTH,

Because if the mastication is imperfect, the food oppresses the organs of digestion; and if the Teeth are unsound they vitiate the normal secretions of the mouth.

AS TO BEAUTY,

Because imperfect Teeth disfigure the mouth, and also distort the regular outline of the face.

AS TO THE VOICE,

Because the tone and articulation are both damaged by the want of a complete set, and by misplaced or imperfect Teeth.

THE FUNCTIONS OF DENTAL SURGERY ARE:—

Firstly.—To direct the proper growth of the Teeth in youth.

Secondly.—To arrest the progress of decay.

Thirdly.—To reinstate Teeth which have become wanting or imperfect.

EFFICIENCY OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The inventions of Mr. A. GABRIEL have brought the practice of his profession to so high a degree of perfection, that partial or entire sets of Teeth can be promptly and perfectly adjusted, and in such manner as to be removed and replaced at pleasure; to be worn without the least inconvenience; to present the appearance of natural Teeth of great beauty; and to incapable of any noxious effect upon the mouth.

The operations of extracting, stopping, &c., &c., performed with the utmost care and attention.

CHILDREN'S TEETH REGULATED.

Misfits by other Dentists remodelled at a trifling cost.

AT HOME

DAILY FROM 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
At No. 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

ATTENDANCE AT [illegible] IN THE SEASON AND BY APPOINTMENT.

MR. GABRIEL will be [illegible] visit Patients at their own residences without extra charge.

All letters requesting [illegible] should be addressed as above.

References kindly permitted to numerous Patients.

CHARTERED [illegible] NTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON [illegible]

The Bank grants Bills on [illegible] Ireland, and Circular Notes negotiable in [illegible] the principal Towns of Europe, at the following rates:—

On London,	4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
"	2 " "	2s. 0¾d. "
"	1 " "	2s. 0¾d. "
"	Demand	2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland		1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland		1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d. "

[illegible] Current Accounts [illegible] Rupee.
[illegible] Fixed Deposits [illegible] Over [illegible] 1s. 11¾d. "

The Bank [illegible] a day's sight.

The Bank [illegible] Madras [illegible] Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokoha[illegible] Ceylon Hongkong.

The Bank [illegible] and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Treasury of [illegible] Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand Or if not less than Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 10,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

On FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.

" 6 " " ... 5 "

" 3 " " ... 4 "

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on demand or at shorter notice, without notice.

Interest ceases on Deposits withdrawn.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the [illegible] Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be remitted in England, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Securities out of safe custody, or when and on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Drafts and Bills made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s Bombay Bank.

Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s Bombay Bank.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability.—Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HONBLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq., Advocate General, Chairman.
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. H. PURNEE, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. | LIMBEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Solicitors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs KELLY & HOBB.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branch Bankers—Messrs. Dorabjee.

EXCHANGE.

The bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:

At 4 months' sight		2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 " "		2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 " "		2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 " "		2s. 0¾d. "
" Demand		2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland		1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland		1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months current ... 3 "
" 6 " " ... 4 "
" 12 " " ... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 40,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

The Bank takes charge of other Securities received for safe custody and realizes Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders for and Hoondees to be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY LIMITED.

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH.
With power to increase.

TEMPORARY OFFICE—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FARRER, Esq. | H. BLAIR, Esq., Chairman.
JOSEPH A SASSOON, Esq.
HUSBAME NURSEY, Esq.
CHELLARAMJI PURSHOTTAM, Esq.
SEQUEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 20,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding as 20,000 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on demand, and also allow interest thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding five per cent. per annum. Parties having current accounts can transfer any portion of their credit balance to deposit account.

Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.

At the expiration of the 15 days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit, the interest will cease, unless the Depositor express his wish to continue the deposit subject to further notice.

Unless money shall have been lodged for fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereon.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	do.	do.	6½	do. do.
Do.	3	do.	do.	6	do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be remitted in England, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Securities out of safe custody, or when and on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s Bombay Bank.

Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s Bombay Bank.

Bombay, 25th Nov. 1864. W. JACKSON, Agent.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability.—Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office, Bombay.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HONBLE A. J. LEWIS, Esq., Advocate General, Chairman.
W. COOPER, Esq. | H. H. PURNEE, Esq.
A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. | LIMBEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Solicitors.

CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq. | THOMAS MILLER, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs KELLY & HOBB.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branch Bankers—Messrs. Dorabjee.

EXCHANGE.

The bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:

At 4 months' sight		2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 3 " "		2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 " "		2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 " "		2s. 0¾d. "
" Demand		2s. 0¾d. "
On Scotland		1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland		1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months current ... 3 "
" 6 " " ... 4 "
" 12 " " ... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 40,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

The Bank takes charge of other Securities received for safe custody and realizes Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders for and Hoondees to be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 22nd November 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP, ONE MILLION. RESERVE, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,00 and not exceeding Rs. 40,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	6	"	"	5	" "
Do.	12	"	"	6	" "

For two years and not exceeding five years 7 per cent. per annum Interest payable half-yearly.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

Bills	London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
	Do. at 4 " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
	Do. at 3 " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
	Do. at 2 " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
	Do. at 1 " "	2s. 0¾d.	do.
	Do. on demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.
	Scotland and Ireland	do. 1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts on Calcutta, Hongkong, on Shanghai.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent., on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 9th Nov. 1864. EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED.)—

Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.—CAPITAL SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

OFFICES—No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. AHLERS, Esq., Chairman. (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ARDASEER CURSETJEE BADY, Esq. (Messrs. Cursetjee Ardaseer Sons & Co.)
K. T. PRICE, Esq. (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNGGREE, Esq.
BRIJWANDASS PURSHOTTAMDASS, Esq.

Solicitors.

Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS AND BISHOP.

London Bankers.

THE BANK OF LONDON.

Exchange.

Bills on London	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	2s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1 " do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	do.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on Calcutta and China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.

"	6	"	5 "
"	12	"	6 "

Discount, Bills, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondees and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for commitments.

Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities from safe custody. ... ... ¼ "

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application by letter to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
DAVID MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 25th November 1864.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1853.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (THREE MILLIONS STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000.—(RS. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.—LOMBARD STREET, LONDON. Branch Office.—KING'S BURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA.—SHANGHAI, HONGKONG.—BRANCHES IN AUSTRALIA.—SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.	do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on demand or at shorter notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the Money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is not credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondees payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

No interest disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange, and the second by the following mail. Letters addressed to the Head Office in London for remittance to India, and to a lady, her unmarried name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited,) Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3
Saturdays..... 10 to 1

Bombay, 14th November 1864. E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund £180,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS 1864-5.

THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq. M.P. CHAIRMAN.
JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, Esq. M.P.
PETER BELL, Esq. | DONALD McCALLUM, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq. | WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq.

Secretary—H. C. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Solicitors.—Messrs. OLIVERSON, LAVIE, & PEACHEY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills or Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.

4	do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
3	do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	do.
2	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	do.
1	do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Demand		at 1s. 11¾d.	do.

Home Office Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

Do.	6	do.	4 do.
Do.	12	do.	5 do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the interests or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale 1 per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturday 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 11th November 1864. J. L. BRODIE, Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN (LIMITED).

(ચીન અને જાપાન સાથેના હિંદુસ્થાન બેંકનો વ્યવહાર.)

(ماتحت)

CAPITAL FOUR MILLIONS STERLING, IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Paid and to be called up.—One Million Sterling.

HEAD OFFICE—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C. London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq., *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
Deputy Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BAUNG, Esq.
THOMAS COUTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY RUTWELL, De Castro Esq.
PHILIP SIDNEY FLETCHER, Esq.
LIONEL CH. ISAACS.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
J. MACKNEIL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. P. H. STUART WORTLEY.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DENNIS J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY LOCKE, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HADJI ESMAIL HADJI HUSEIN, Esq.

Bankers.

LONDON ..... The Bank of England.
Do. ..... The National Bank, established 1835.
Do. ..... The Alliance Bank (Limited).
LIVERPOOL ..... Do. do.
MANCHESTER ..... Do. do.
SCOTLAND ..... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ..... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight		2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Four "		2s. 0¾d. do.
Three "		1s. 11¾d. do.
Two "		1s. 11¾d. do.
One "		1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland		1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes, payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe		1s. 11d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable *at demand* only.

In payment of engagements to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, by remit the sum of 50,000, and upwards direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name or names is (are) to be stated.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal		6 per ct. per annum.	
Do.	9	do.	5½ do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5 do. do.
Do.	4	do.	4½ do. do.
Do.	3	do.	4 do. do.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of buying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Consignments and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Bombay.*"

Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1864. JOHN H. BYLAND, Manager.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED.)

Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,20,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Andrew Grant, Esq., *Chairman.*
A. F. Wallace, Esq. | J. A. Forbes, Esq.
John L. Scott, Esq. | Cowasjee Jehangier, Esq.
S. L. Acland, Esq. | E. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. MACKINTOSH, Esq.—*Manager.*
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

THE Association will make advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by instalments upon the security—

1st. Of Landed Estate, first Class House property, and real property of all descriptions and tenures;

2nd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c., imposed under sufficient legal authority;

3rd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Companies, &c.

The Association effects the purchase and sale of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Present rates—

For 4 months..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 7 " "
" 12 " ..... 8 " "

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Bank and other first-class Paper discounted and advances made on Shares. The present rates are:—

For 1 month..... 6 per cent.
" 2 months..... 8 "
" 3 " ..... 9 "

And for other periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

All communications to be addressed to the Secretary.

By order,
JOHN SMITH, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th August 1864.

FOR SALE.

JELLWOOD AND SONS, LONDON.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Girls, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

N.B.—HATS RELINED and CLEANED.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Boys, and Girl's 5 to 14 years of age.

A large and varied assortment of Plain, Patent, Levant, Canvas, Satin, Cashmere, Marcella, Bronze Kid, Moire Antique &c. for House, Carriage, and Out-door Enameled Hide and Calf Wellington and Napoleon Boots.

Plated, Steel and Brass Spurs with Patent Boxes.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE.—*Just landed ex "Janet Mitchell."*—50 Drums, each containing 5 gallons finest non-explosive Paraffin Oil, for the New American Lamps @ Rs. per Drum.

1 Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, for making Gas from Oil or Oilseeds. Apply to the undersigned.

JAMES T. GOOD.

Late Menesse and Co.'s Sale Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—FRESH MILLINERY.—Just received per Overland Mail, a choice selection of Ladies' and Children's Trimmed Hats, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Figured Waist Bands, Fancy Perforated Book Marks, Canvas-worked Slippers with material to finish, Cap Fronts, White, Black and Scarlet Silk Tuffts, Fancy-worked Pin Cushions, Air Beds and Pillows, large size Wax Dolls, Spring Toys, &c., &c.

Gentlemen's and Children's Boots and Shoes, Walking Sticks, Alligator Japan Tin Boxes, &c., &c.

Inspection respectfully invited.

BANAJEE MERWANJEE & Co., Milliners,
No. 2, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao. BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.
Marathi New Testament, new edition, 6 annas per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

ON SALE.—The undersigned have just received per Overland Mail, a large consignment of Jewellery, from their manufacturing partner in London, consisting of—

Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Earrings, set with Pearls, Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, &c. &c. &c.
Ladies' Rings, set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, Sapphires, &c.—a large assortment.
The New Waist Buckle, for Ladies.
Gold and Silver Thimbles, &c. &c.
Gentlemen's Solid Hallmarked 18 Carat Signet Rings.
" Diamonds, Emerald, and Ruby Rings.
" Pins, Studs, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.
" Lockets, Albert, and Guard Chains.
" Gold Hunting Watches.
Silver Goods, in great variety.
Electroplated Ware, best quality.
A splendid assortment of Masonic Jewellery.
Nesbit Lane, Fort. GEORGE POWIS & Co.

TO SMOKERS.—Choice Manilla Cheroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Do. Do. Cigar shape.
Bonhiberry and Trichinopoly Cheroots.
Genuine Will's Bristol Birds-eye in Tins and Packets.
Do. do. Returns, do. do.
Do. do. Shag and Latakia do. do.
Cavendish Tobacco nil.
Cavendish Tobacco-ake.
Taddy's Returns and Smoking Mixture.
Smoking Materials, in great variety.
Pipes, Cigar Holders, Meerschaum Pipes, Bowls and Chermot-holders, by Inderwicke, and Cheroot Cases, Tobacco Cutters, Plugs, Cigarette Moulds and Papers, The Alma Light, Cherry wood Pipe Stems, Briar Wood Pipes, and Tobacco-holders. The patent Cartridge Smoking Paper for Meerschaum Pipes. Fresh additions and novelties by every Mail.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Homœopathic or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa.
(A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cacao Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate Stomachs, and it has the advantage of being more economical to use.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Poulson's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk, as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Specific Pepsine.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.
These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.
The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poonah.

SYKES & Co.—House Decorators and General Merchants beg to say, that as a temporary measure, they have taken premises in Tamarind Lane, where samples of the principal articles kept in their godown may be seen.

Best double plated Argand Lamps from 1 to 12 lights, as these lamps have been manufactured expressly for Sykes & Co. the quality can be especially recommended.

Elizabethan Pattern Lamps, a great variety.

Best double gilt Moulding, several thousand feet for mirror frames.

10,000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall papers with superb borders to match, many of the above papers, owing to their low price from 8 As. to Re. 1 are well adapted for Stair Case, Verandahs, &c.

Cartons Pierre Ornamental Centers for Cartings.

1 Dozen Panoramas with 2 glasses solid Mahogany polished with 12 slides for night and day passed in deal Box.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Every article for the practice of Photography kept in stock from the best makers.

Photographs will be taken at Bellasis Road from 1st December next, and also of public works, &c.

One copy Owen Jones Grammer of Ornament.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—*Just landed.*

Just Landed.

A handsome English-built Cab Buggy with Lamps.
Ditto four seated open Carriage with Lamps and Pole.
A ditto Canebody Ditto Ditto.
1 ditto Waggonette.

ALSO,

Just landed ex "Curraigh."

1 Nearly new English-built Mail Phaeton with Lamps and Pole, by Lawrie and Morner.
1 ditto Shigram with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
1 ditto Baskee Phaeton with a Set of Silver Mounted Pony Harness.
1 ditto Malvern Dog Cart with Lamps by Mackinaughton and Smith.

ALSO,

Just landed ex "Curraigh."

A very handsome new English-built Phaeton with glass shutters.

Just Landed,

A very handsome English-built Mail Phaeton.

ALSO,

A Fresh Batch of Plated-mounted English-made Buggy and Dog Cart Harnesses, and few Pairs of Railway Rugs.

New Park Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by S. Marks.

Just landed.

A handsome London Sociable, Spring to the Wood, for Opening and Shutting, with Lamps and Pole, by Starten and Mackenzie, London.

A handsome and small English-built Four-seated Phaeton with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shaft, by S. Marks.

Also, a nearly new handsome Four-seated Open Carriage, with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole, and Shaft, by Dolleaf.

Also several other Carriages.

ALSO,

A few elegant English-made Children's Perambulators.

Just received for Sale, few sets of handsome Silver Mounted Carriage Harness, and several other Carriages.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned on the verge of the Hphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society Depository, Esplanade.

MOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Commission Agent.

Bombay, 24th November 1864.

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street, have now to hand a large lot of miscellaneous articles:—

Chubb's Locks, Till Spring ditto, Box Spring ditto, Padlocks all sizes, Cupboard, Paper, Deed and Cash Boxes, Letter Locks, Portmanteaus and Cases, Cases of Oval Leather, Basel and Black ditto, Clampt Wellington, Self-binding Music and Illustrated News Portfolio, Despatch Boxes, University Desk, combined Purse and Housewife Spring Wallets, Japanned Oak Ink Stands, with Paper Rack, Pen and Pounce Boxes, Steel Quoits, Lamp-cotton of sorts, Lamb's Worksc[illegible], Sattrogenes, Glazier's Diamonds, Revolving Gocus, Cutlery, Galvanic Machines, Filters, Copying Presses, Nye's Coffee Mills, Mincing Sausage Machines, Apple Parers, Revolvers, Saloon Pistols, Ammunition Shot Belt and Pouches, Powder Flask, Stationery, Jelly Moulds.

SOAPS.—White and Brown Windsor, Honey, Skin, Almond, Palm, Sunflower, Rose, finest pale yellow in Bars, Glycerine.

SCENTS.—Prosse and Lubins' Toilet requisites, Games, Fishing Rods and Tackle, Meerschaum and Clay Pipes, Bowls, Stems, stationery, Cut Tobacco Sorts, Stick ditto, Beards, Wigs, best Trichinopolly Cheroots of sizes, Manilla No. 2, Camphor Chests of Drawers, Trunks of sizes, best Tea, &c. For particul